THE

POTENT ALLY:

OR,

Succours from MERRYLAND.

Price 1 s. 6d.



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accommediace to F. 2

ADVERTISEMENT.

T is thought proper to acquaint the Public, that, from their kind Reception, a Fifth Edition is just printed of the New Description of Merryland.

This Potent Ally will, we hope, be as candidly received; fince, all that is expected from our Alliance is to chuse Members sufficiently qualified to do Service in that Country.

The Description of BETTYLAND, hereunto subjoined, was so named in Honour of Q. Elizabeth, and Written by that great Master of Humour, Charles Cotton, Esq; Author of Virgil and Lucian Traveste, in the Year 1683.

The Allegory of this Piece is differently pursued, without the least Analogy to that of Merryland; and what we here present is wholly Celestial, and mythologically applied to the Heathen Deities. The Terrestrial Amours, which conclude this Work, will shortly follow, if this meets with a Reception suitable to its Desert.

Totus Mundus agit Fu*strionem.



THE

POTENT ALLY:

OR,

Succours from MERRYLAND.

THREE ESSAYS in PRAISE of the CLOATHING of That COUNTRY;

AND THE

STORY of PANDORA'S BOX.

Caufa. — Cunnus teterrima Belli

Hor.

To which is added,

Ε P Ω Τ Ο' Π Ο Λ Ι Σ.

Present State of BETTYLAND.

LUCINA, useful Goddess, lend thine Aid,
Thine is the Warehouse of the World's chief Trade,
On thy soft Surface all Mankind were made.

FISHBOURNE.

THE SECOND EDITION.



PARIS,

Printed by Direction of the Author, and fold by the Bookfellers of London and Westminster. 1741.

THE ALLE tricadica a W roothers THE MANUEL AINTH . Alorba Trent- Liefae Trivot tunes on Jan. 17, 1929 and restault to the "CERT of the out on the CERT of the Italian to the Italian

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Humphry Parsons, Esq;

(A fecond Time defervedly)

LORD-MAYOR of London.

My Lord,

Thas been a Complaint from all Parties, that we have Negotiated ourfelves into such a Condition, as to be quite destitute of ALLIES: This Opinion must be owing either to want of Consideration or to Malice; and it

is my Defign, in this Address, to your Lordship, to prove we have still a very natural and close Alliance with a strong and Potent-Country; a Country always ready to embrace us, and which will never refuse to unite with us, while we act with Vigour, and behave as Englishmen should do.

It is surprising that none of our Political Writers, when they speak of our Confederates, have ever thought of this more natural and sure ALLY, but have overlooked it, as if it were insignificant, or of no Consequence.

To undeceive the Ignorant, there is lately composed a most elaborate Defcription

. Belling of the sign

fcription of that Country, * upon the Strength of whose Interest we may fully depend; and whosoever reads it with Attention, must admit, that such an Alliance would be more valuable, and naturally of longer Duration, than any can be expected from our Neighbours on the Continents.

Discon ful addition from the growth

It is a Country famous for its Love of Liberty, and the Struggles it has undergone in preserving it: So successful has it been, that the greatest Tyrant was never able to subdue it, nor the greatest Corruptor to destroy it; even Machiavel himself, were he now living, with all his most artful Adhe-

^{*} See the Description of MERRYLAND.

B 2 rents,

rents, and Instrumenta Regni, to affist him.

Edway Characanhi

It must be confessed however, that Corruption has crept into some Boroughs, but these are generally of the poorer Sort, and even then, the baneful Influence of it spreads so fast, that every Inhabitant has taken the utmost Pains to root it out; and the Corruptors themselves, however anxious to conceal their Wickedness, have made fome Atonement, by their Readiness to wipe off the Stains, and rejecting the means of spreading the Infection. Thus the Constitution of the Country has escaped, tho' some Corporations have not been able to recover Their's.

MEMBERS

Members in this Country Support Themselves, or are paid by the Boroughs who Chuse them, which is one of the best Means to prevent them from being Corrupted.

Places come from the same Quarter, and thereby give the greater Encouragement to Merit; and the QUEEN herself has but ONE to dispose of, and That is never given but to a professed Lover of the Country. The only way a Minister has to gain Power here, is to engross as many Boroughs as he posfibly can; but fuch is the Native Vigour, fuch the Spirit of Liberty, that no Man hitherto has ventured to stand up for Absolute Power, or Sole Dominion: All Persons who have ever been in the Administration, have found it most.

most for their Interest, to be Upright, Stedfast, and Uncorrupted: Happy had it been for Britain, if its Ministers thought their Interest the Same, and the People as Cautious against Corruption as they are in MERRYLAND.

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

This Country, My Lord, is perfectly well known to your Lordship; as you annually pay a Visit to our Neighbours the French (who have many Territories therein, more particularly that remarkable District whose Traffic they are so fond of, called MERLETONIA.

As the Clothing Trade is the greatest Part of its Commerce, your Lordship will find the Inventor's Elogium

in Wight the Episteria

gium deservedly celebrated in the first Piece hereunto annexed, and I hope all the rest will afford yourLord-ship an agreeableEntertainment, which, without any mercenary View, is the sole Intention of

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient, and most devoted

New Year's Day,

Humble Servant,

PHILO-BRITANNIÆ.



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KINDIMOFENIA

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the first floor and in facilities.

TALE.

FOR Arms to shield the Phrygian Knight,
In warm Encounters, vent'rous Figh
Her Cuckold, Venus coax'd one Day,
The Gipsey has a winning Way,
She press'd, he melted, she was blest;
Who would not melt when Venus prest?
The blended Ore now thrice had boil'd,
The Cavern smoak'd, the Cyclops toil'd;
Work of a God! the Arms appear,
Arms! might beseem a God to wear;
But which provided Mettle sheen,
The Lemnian King, or Paphian Queen,

C

But waving this — the Arms were wrought,
And to the *Trojan* Heroe brought,
With Joy, he took the wond'rous Boon,
Made a rough Scrape, and put 'em on;
For Soldiers then (unlike these now)
Knew better how to Fight, than Bow.

Thus far, all Matters went to please ye,

Venus was merry; Vulcan easy;

For he, unless inspir'd by Drinking,

Was not addicted much to Thinking;

But soon a solemn Feast ensu'd,

For which, much Nectar had been brew'd:

Jove's

Fove's Wedding-day (O Day of Thrall!) And now the Gods were fummon'd all To meet, and tipple in his Hall. Old Vulcan came among the rest, To raise the Mirth, improve the Jest; Too weak his Brains were for a Drinker, Yove, therefore, wifely made him Skinker. With Hand unsteady, Feet unsound, And aukard Gait, he limp'd around. 'Twas Dian's Turn (a prudish Lass, Who, spite of Thirst, would baulk her Glass.) You Prudes (quoth Vulcan half in Jest) Refuse a good Thing, tho' home-prest-Endymion once—come, make no Rout, But take your Cup, or all shall out.

Here (whether thro' Effect of Guilt,

Or his rude Push) the Wine was spilt:

Her mantling Blood soon spoke her Ire,

Ter glowing Cheeks; Eyes darting Fire;

C 2

For

For why? By double Motion pain'd, Her Rep, and Petticoat were stain'd.

Hence! hammer Arms (cry'd she, thou Dastard) For thy lewd Wife's vile Trojan Bastard --I own indeed-fo never fret-'Tis Justice to repay a Debt; And fure enough God Mars, and she, Long fince, a Head-Piece made for Thee: He scold'd, She pouted, Venus maunder'd, And all protested they were slander'd. The Bowl was out, the Gods arife, 'Tis faid, more merry too than wife; And each, Salutes and Congees ended, With Steps unsteady, homeward tended; The moody Vulcan and his Bride Together pace'd it Side by Side; In Silence fad their Pace they fteer, (He dumb thro' Rage, She aw'd by Fear)

To Lemnos-Isle (a smoaky Place,

Dire Enemy to beauteous Face)

Arriv'd! his Anger long ypent,

Now lab'ring upwards, gain'd a Vent—

Must I for Brats!—but Talk is vain—

Look, Madam, yonder stands your Chain.

From Marriage-Vows so oft to trip—

Here! Polyphemus! bring the Whip.—

But, stop, my Muse, nor be it name'd,
How Venus' Body was profane'd;
Those who would more, let them inquire
Of that base Tribe, devoid of Fire;
Who think to court their Goddess Grace,
By Imitation of her Case;
Wretches, with Passions gross, and dull,
By Jilts and Bawds term'd Flogging-Cull.
Suffice it, each their Weapon us'd,
She was well beaten, He abus'd:

But from that Day, with Iron fated, Its very Name's by Venus hated. Her Warriour's Valour, you may note, Lies feldom deeper than the Coat; Captains of Blood, who fcorn the Guilt, Nor e'er faw more of Sword than Hilt; For these her Sons, without the Aid Of Spouse, new Armour she has made! Hence the old Churl's rejected Ware, His Brass, and Steel, are banish'd far; Their Coat of Mail, the Gift of Love, Is foft, and pliant as a Glove; The interceptive Shield they bear, Fit only too for Love to wear: On this, no Images are place'd, Of Ages present, Ages past; The Wolf-nurst-Twins, the Rise of Rome, The ravish'd Sabines, Metius' Doom,

9-17

Were cautelously banish'd hence,
Lest the rough Surface damp the Sense:
Its Colour, as you here may view,
A dirty Tellow, bound with Blue;
Of Parent wave, from whence it came,
Still mindful, the Idalian Dame,
Ordains it shall all Sizes sit,
Provided, that it first be wet;
And, when put off to End of Time,
Should smell of Fish, and seel of Slime.

Safely the well-cas'd Warriour goes,
Thro' Squadrons of the Goddess, Foes,
The Buboe, Cordee, and Phymosis,
The Shanker, Ficus, Exostocis;
(With all the numerous Store of Ills,
St. Thomas cures, and Drury seels)
Nor need when each, or all appear,
Give back, or seem appall'd with Fear,

These Arms, preventive, render vain Apollo, and his idle Train; By these defended, he lays by, many and all Now useless grown, each old Ally: Lint, Syringe, Gally-Pot, and Phial, And, Self-Protective; stands the Trial.

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THE

STORY

OF

PANDORA,

Translated from the Latin Original of

Claudius Quilletus,

BY

NICHOLAS ROWE, Efq;

HEN first this Infant-World its Form put on,

When Time and beauteous Order first begun,

And rich with native Grace, the New Creation

No wicked Iron Age, as yet, controul'd

The Lustre of the pure Primæval Gold;

Around Heaven's azure Arch serenely bright,

Unfullied shone the sparkling Gems of Light;

Ne

No Fogs did then, no lazy Vapours rife,

Nor with their dull Pollution stain the Skies;

Thro' Heaven's wide Plains the glorious God of

Day,

Prince of the Stars, unclouded held his Way;
While in her turn the Silver Queen of Night
Successive roll'd her limped Orb of Light;
The Mother Earth, adorn'd by what she bred,
With Rocks, Hills, Trees, with Fruits and
Flowers was spread,

And every living thing on her green Bosom sed;
The well digested Mass, untainted yet,
Did no rank Steams nor pois'nous Damps emit,
But healthy Spirits, breathing from the Ground,
Diffus'd their wholsome Fragrancies around:
'Twas then, in those good Times for ever blest,
That happy Man his Innocence posses'd;

When

When yet he had not learn'd, in Reason's Spight,

Perverse to turn, and wander from the Right,

Forsaking Heaven's reveal'd (and Nature's inborn)

Light;

Then holy Arts and Priestcrafts were not known, Religion then was simple, plain and one; Lust had not kindled then her guilty Flame, Ambition had not cheated Fools with Fame, Nor vex'd the World with Honour's angry Name; Nor was the Form of Man beneath his Soul, But equal, proper Beauties grace'd the Whole; Then Temperance just Goddess did prevail, And rightly held creating Nature's Scale, Dispos'd the sev'ral Parts with prudent Care, And form'd with nicest Symmetry the Fair; Then was the Reign of Beauty in Mankind, Then universal Empress, well she join'd The faultless Body and the blameless Mind.

Soon as great Jove, from high Olympus Brow,
Beheld the facred Harmony below,
Add we one Master-piece of Art he said,
Earth, Heaven, and all ye Gods afford your
Aid,

Your each Perfection join, and form one lovely Maid.

He spoke, and strait obedient to his Word,

Each willing Species to the Work concurr'd.

The chrystal Orbs of Æther first prepare

The Limbs and Substance, for the suture Fair,

While the Sun curl'd his Beams and hung 'em for her Hair;

Her Front like Marble smooth, like Lillies white,
Fair Cynthia luster'd o'er with Silver Light;
Upon her Cheeks Aurora Roses spread,
And dy'd 'em in the Morning's brightest Red;
Venus the sweetly charming Smile imprest,
And her soft Lips with balmy Pleasures blest;
While

While Love the God himself o'er all the Mass,
Dancing delightful shew'd his heavenly Face,
Led on the laughing Joys, and every Sister Grace.

Thus form'd, thus finish'd out the beauteous Whole,
Creating Jove infus'd the living Soul;
And since from every God the Graces came,
He bad Pandora be the fair one's Name. †
Then bending kindly down his gracious Look,
Thus to the new-made Nymph th' Almighty Father
spoke.

Daughter of Gods descend, thou Work divine,
Vouchsase on Earth, celestial Fair, to shine,
Dissusse the Blessings of thy radiant Face,
And chear the Labours of the mortal Race:
For thus the Gods, thus Jove's high Will ordains,
While Man his native Innocence retains,

⁺ See the Frontispiece to the New Description of MER-RYLAND.

Be thou his Blifs, his great Reward be thou,

Thy full Perfection, Heaven's fair Pattern show,

And teach him by thyself thy native Skies to

know.

But oh! if Pity touch thy tender Breast,

If for Mankind thy Care wou'd be express'd,

Keep close this fatal Casket I bestow,

Nor seek the Secrets lodg'd within to know:

If thy frail Hand, too curious, shou'd incline

To pry, and disobey the Will divine,

Straightforth ten thousand winged Plagues shall fly,

And scatter swift Contagion thro' the Sky;

Thee too, thou fairest, shall the Ruin seize,

Pain shalt thou seel, and languish with Disease;

Desormity thy lovely Looks shall blast,

And soul Pollution lay thy Beauties waste.

He faid, and downward swift she bent her slight,
To spread around on Earth, the Beams of Beauty's
Light.
Nor

Nor did she there with Epimetheus dwell,
Shut up and cloister'd in a lonely Cell,
As old Greek Tales of dreaming Hesiod tell:
But bounteous of Delight and unconfin'd,
She made the Blessing common to Mankind,
Design'd a publick Good still passing on,
On undistinguish'd Crowds alike she shone.

The stupid Herd with pleasing Dread amaz'd,

Dumb with Attention, stood, and gladsome gaz'd,

Some ravish'd with her Mien so graceful were,

Some with the Ringlets of her amber Hair,

Some with her Iv'ry Front, and Face so heav'nly

fair.

From her each Part ambrofial Odours flow'd,
And breath'd a balmy Bleffing on the Crowd,
While her bright Eyes (which fcarce the Muse had told,

Unless by facred Inspiration bold)

With

With Light effulgent, darted forth a Ray,

That chear'd Mankind, and made the World look

Gay.

So when Aurora, in the rofy East,

Lifts her fair Head, with radiant Honours drest,

O'er Nature's Face a various Smile she spreads,

And paints a-new the Fields and flow'ry Meads,

Ten-thousand-colour'd Dyes her Beams unfold,

The limpid Stream in silver Waves is roll'd,

And all the Green-wood-shade is burnish'd o'er with Gold.

Such Beauty was, in our first Father's Time,
While yet the youthful World was in its Prime;
The mingling Graces of the Sexes met,
And full Perfection made the Form compleat;
While Man yet free from Avarice, or Pride,
The Ways of Wickedness had never try'd,
Nor warping from the Right, perversly turn'd aside.

But when pernicious Change invading spread, And Error blind mistaking Reason led, The fwift Contagion reach'd the lovely Maid. Pandora tainted by an impious Age, Pursu'd each fond Desire, and each fantastic Rage: Curious to know, the Box disturb'd her Rest, Jove's hard Commands fet heavy on her Breast, And Woman, Woman the frail Nymph confest. Refolv'd at length, whatever Fove forbid, She eas'd her longing Mind, and broke the Lid: When steaming, strait, a deadly Vapour rose, Long Trains of waiting Plagues it did disclose, Diseases, Miseries, and mortal Woes. First the fell Poison seiz'd the curious Maid, First on her Youth, her blooming Roses prey'd; Her Eyes no more their starry Fires could boast, But dim and dull in cloudy Mists were lost; No Part was left untainted in the whole, But all that once was fair, was loathfome now and

foul.

E Nor

Nor stop'd the Ruin with the wretched Maid,
But growing still, around diffusive stray'd;
Error, Disease and Death, like Victors dread,
Wide wasting, o'er the World, their Legions
spread,

And vanquish'd Minds and Bodies captive led. Hid in deep Shades benighted Reason lay, Shut from the Beams of Truth's ethereal Day. From that sad Æra Ignorance begun, Thence a dull Train of doubting Ages run, And Beauty's sacred Form remains unknown.



HORACE's

INTEGER VITA, &c.

Imitated and Applied to the

RAKES of DRURY.

ToRichard Thornhill, Esq;
By Mr. ROWE.

T.

HE Man, Dear Friend, who wears a C-m,

May fcour the Hundreds round at random;

Whether it please him to disport,

In Wild-Street, or in Coulson's-Court;

He fears no Danger from the Doxies,

II.

Laughs at their F ** * **, and fcorns their Poxes.

In Armour clad, I ventur'd on, Sir,

A Merleton—a very Monster;

A Whisker of such hideous Mien,
In Whetstone's-Park was never seen;

Filthier

Filthier by far than Darwentwater's,

And wider than Tom Dingle's Daughter's.

III.

Place me on some Insected Ground,

Where none of either Sex is sound;

Where All drench Diet-Drink, take Doses,

And where the Ladies All want Noses;

There Sporting, I'll Hippocrates defy,

And without Galen's Help, both live and die.

F I N I S.



ARMOUR.

AN

Imitation of the Splendid SHILLING.

***** Honos erit buic quoque ***** Virg.

By the Reverend Mr. KENNET, Son of the late Bishop of Peterborough.

ALL ye NYMPHS, in lawless Love's Disport Affiduous! whose ever open Arms Both Day and Night stand ready to receive The sierce Assaults of Britain's Am'rous Sons! Whether in Golden Watch and stiff Brocade You shine in Play-House or the Drawing-Room Whores thrice Magnissent! Delight of Kings, And Lords of goodliest Note; or in mean Stuss's Ply ev'ry Evening near St. CLEMENT's Pile,* Or Church of same'd St. Dunstan, † or in Lane, Or Alley's dark Recess, or open Street,

^{*} St. Clement's Church in the Strand. + St. Dunftan's Oburch in Fleet-Street.

Known by White-apron, bart'ring Love with Cit, Or stroling Lawyer's Clerk at cheapest Rate: Whether of ** Blyer's or of ** Heywood's Train, Hear, and Attend : in C ____m's mighty Praise I fing, for fure 'tis worthy of a Song. -VENUS affift my Lays, Thou who prefideft In City-Ball or Courtly-Masquerade, Goddess supreme! sole Authress of our Loves, Pure and Impure! whose Province 'tis to rule Not only o'er the chafter Marriage-Bed, But filthieft Stews, and Houses of kept Dames! * To Thee I call, and with a friendly Voice, $C \longrightarrow m$; I fing: by $C \longrightarrow m$ s now fecure Boldly the willing Maid, by Fear awhile Kept virtuous, owns thy Pow'r, and taftes thy Joys Tumultuous; Joys untasted but for them. Unknown big Belly, and the fquawling Brat. Best Guard of Modesty! She Riots now Thy Vot'ry, in the Fullness of thy Bliss

^{**} Teyn roted Bawds, near Cavent-Garden.
† Carmina digna D å, certe est Dea Carmina digna. Ovid.
* To thee I coil, but so the no friendsy Vacco. Devil in Milton.

Happy the Man, who in his Pocket keeps, Whether with Green or, Scarlet Ribbon bound, A well made Comm. He, nor dreads the Ills Of Shankers or Cordee, or Buboes Dire! Thrice happy He ---- for when in lewd Embrace Of Transport-seigning Whore, Creature obscene.!. The cold infipid Purchase of a Crown! Bless'd Chance! Sight seldom seen! and mostly giv'n By Templar, or Oxonian - Best Support Of Drury, and her starv'd Inhabitants; With C ____ m arm'd he wages Am'rous Fight Fearless, secure; nor Thought of future Pains, Resembling Prick of Pins and Needle's Point, E'er checks his Raptures, or disturbs his Joys: So AJAX, Grecian Chief, with Seven-fold Shield, Enormous! brave'd the Trojan's fiercest Rage: While the hot daring Youth, whose giddy Lust Or Taste too exquisite, in Danger's Spite, lesolves upon FRUITION, unimpare'd By intervening Armour, C - m hight! Scare three Days past, bewails the dear-bought Blits.

B 2 For

For now tormented fore with fealding Heat

Of Urine, dread Fore-runner of a Clap!

With Eye repentant, he furveys his Shirt

Diversify'd with Spots of yellow Hue,

Sad Symptom of ten thousand Woes to come!

Now no Relief, but from the Surgeon's Hand,

Or Pill-prescribing-Leach, * tremendous Sight

To Youth diseas'd! In Garret high he moans

His wretched Fate, where vex'd with nauseous

Draughts

And more afflicting Bolus, he in Pangs
Unfelt before, curses the dire Result
Of lawless Revelling; from Morn to Eve
By never-ceasing keen Emerics urge'd;
Nor Lights he now his Grannum's Sage Advice:
Nor feels he only but in Megrim'd Head,
Head fraught with Horror — Child of Sallow Spleen,
Millions of idle Whims and Fancies dance
Alternate, and perplex his labouring Mind.
What erst he has been told of fad Mischance
Either in Pox or Clap, of falling Nose,

* An old Word for Dector.

Scrae'd

Scrape'd Shins, and Buboes' Pains, of vile Effect!

All feels the Youth, or fancies that he feels.

Nay, be it but a Gleet, or gentlest Clap,

His ill-foreboding Fears deny him Rest,

And fancied Poxes vex his tortur'd Bones;

Too late convince'd of C _____ m's Sov'reign Use.

Hail, Manes of Love-propagating Pimp!

Long fince deceas'd, and long by me adore'd;

From whose prolific Brain, by lucky Hit,

Or Inspiration from all-gracious Heaven,

First sprang the mighty Secret; Secret to guard

From Poison virulent of unsound Dame.

Hail, happy Albion, in whose fruitful Land

The wondrous Man *arose, from whose strange Skill

In inmost Nature, Thou hast reap'd more Fame,

More solid Glory, than from NEWTON's Toil;

NEWTON who next is England's noblest Boast:

If aught I can presage, as Smyrna once,

^{*} Colonel Condom was the Inventor of What is vulgarly called a C - m. alias AR MOUR, by the Girls of the Town, and who generally carry this Defence about them, at 1 s. each.

Chios

Chios and Colophon, and Rhodian-Isle,

Famous for vast Coloss; and Argos fair,

And Salamis, well known for Grecian Fight

With Mighty XERXES; and the Source of Arts,

High Athens! long contended for the Praise

Of HOMER's Birth-Place, blind, egregious Bard!

In after Times, so shall with warm Dispute

Europa's rival Cities proudly strive,

Ambitious each of being deem'd the Seat

Where CONDONAMUS first drew vital Air,

Too cruel Fate — Partial to human Race — But O hard Decree! A life of My, why so long in Darksome Womb of Night I. Dwelt the profound Arcanum, late reveal'd; Say I not rather why, ye Niggard Stars, Are not your Blessings given unpall'd with Ill, And Love, your greatest Blessing, free from Curse, Curse of Disease! How many gallant Youths

in the fitting for to I was I I will the

Have

Have fallen by the Iron Hand of. Death. Untimely, immature; As if to love, Your everlasting Purpose, were a Crime. But O ye Youths born under happier Stars, Britannia's chiefest Hopes! upon whose Cheeks Gay Health fits smiling, and whose nervous Limbs Sweet Ease, her Offspring fair! invigorates, Unbrace'd as yet by foul Contagion, Favirites of Fortune! let th' unhappy Lot Of others, teach you timely to beware; That when replete with Love, and spurn'd by Lust, You feek the Fair-One in her Cobweb Haunts. Or when allure'd by Touch of passing Wench, Or caught by Smile infidious of the Nymph Who in Green-Box, at Play-House, nightly flaunts. And fondly calls thee to Love's luscious Feast, You cautious stay awhile, till fitly Arm'd With C - m Shield, at RUMMER * best supply'd. Or never-failing ROSE, * fo may you thrum

Th' extatic

^{*} Two famous Taverns of Intrigue, near Covent Garden.

Th' exstatic Harlot, and each joyous Night Crown with fresh Raptures; till at last unhurt And sated with the Banquet, you retire.

By me forewarn'd thus may you ever tread

Love's pleasing Paths in blest Security.

See - Property and the chart of the seeds

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SITUATION of BETTYLAND.

HE Country of Bettyland is a Continent adjoining to the Isle of Man, having the Island of Man wholly under its furisdiction. It is of fo large an Extent, that it spreads itself thro' All Degrees whatsoever; but the chiefest Degrees which are known to those who travel, are from 16 to 45 both of Southern and Northern Latitude: They who fteer by the Rules of Compass shall never know the Dimensions of it. The Planet which rules it, is Venus, though fome aver that it lies All within the Tropic of Capricorn; but for that Constellation which is called Virgo, there are very few of the Inhabitants of this Country can endure to hear it named; they wonder what that lufty Planet the Sun can have to do with it.

In this vast Empire of Bettyland, there are feveral very large Provinces, as the Province of Rutland, wherein stands the Metropolis of the whole Empire called Pego, the great Province of Bedford, the wide Province of Willshire, the Province of Guelderland very little inhabited, the Province of Slaveonia, the Province of Curland, the Province of Mal-

davia

davia, famous for the great City of Lipsick, the vast Territory of Croatia, with the Province of Holland, a mighty Tract of Land under the Command of Count Horn, with many others too long to repeat. There was formerly a certain Promontory or Neck of Land lying in this Country, called the Cape of Good-Hope, but Time has so utterly defaced it, that there is hardly any sign thereof now remaining.

Of the Soil of this Country.

The Temperature of the Soil is as various as you may imagine any Climate to be, that lies under so many far distant Meridians, sometimes fo Cold (especially when it feels the re-freshing Influences of Wealth and Youth decay) that Winter is more kind; nay, the very Hearts of the People will be frozen, and a Cart loaden with whole Canon may go over the streams of their former Affection, nothing but Ice of Disdain, Hail-stones of Malice, and most bitter Storms of Reproach: Sometimes fo Hot again, that a Man had better be let down in a Basket at the great Hole of Mount Ætna, than travel in some Parts of the Country; but touch it fometimes, and you shall lose a Member: It is worse than St. Innocents Church-yardin Paris, which confumes dead carcases in twenty-four hours, for if a man make a Hole in some Part of the Mold, and put but an Inch of his Flesh in, it will raise such a a Flame in his Body, as would make him think

think Hell to be upon Earth: to fay truth, the Nature of the Soil is very strange, so that if a Man do but take a Piece of it in his Hand, it will cause (as it were) an immediate Delirium, and make a Man fall flat on his Face upon the Ground, where if he have not a care, he may chance to lofe a Limb, fwallowed up in a Whirl.pit, not without the Effusion of the choicest Part of the Blood: But for Tillage the Soil is so proper, and so delightful it is to manure, that be it fruitful, or be it barren, Men take the greatest Pleasure in the world to plowit and fow it; nay, there are fome who take it for fogreat a Pastime, that they will give 1000%. and some 2000 l. a Year for a little Spot in that Country, not so big as the Paulm of your Hand. Herein it is of a different Nature from all other Soils, for though it be fertile enough, yet after you have sufficiently plowed it and sown it, it requires neither showers nor the dew of Heaven, nor puts the Husbandman to the Trouble of Prayers for the Alteration of Weather; yet if the Husbandman be not very careful to tend it and water it himself every Night, once or twice a Night, as they do Marjoram after Sun-set, he will find a great deal of Trouble all the Year long; tho' there be a fort of Philosophers who understand the Nature of the Soil very well, who fay that this kind of Husbandry is unnatural and very inconvenient for the Soil, and that it were far better for a provident Husbandman to have Three or Four or half a do-

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zen Farms one under another, than to spend fo much Time, Toil and Labour altogether in vain, for thereby many times the Crop comes to nothing, and though it may be very well got off the Ground, and feem fair for the time, yet when you think to have the Benefit of it, you shall fee it afterwards come to nothing, and moulder away like a rotting Orange. If the Soil be barren, all the Dunging in the world will never do it any good, yet the more barren it is, the more will the Soil cleave and gape for Moisture, the Sands of Arabia are not so thirsty; if the Soil prove fruitful, they then so overstock it with variety of Flowers and Colours, fo tire out Art with Inventions to beautify Nature, that when Winter comes there is hardly a Leaf left to cover the Ground. As to the Colour of the Soil, you shall have it very much vary, for in some Places you shall meet with a Sandy Mould, which is generally very rank and very hot in its Temperature, fo that it requires the greatest Labour of all to manure it; fometimes you shall light upon a kind of a White Chalk or marly kind of a Soil, not fo difficult to manure, and besides, the Heart of the Ground will be foon eaten out: fometimes you meet with a Brown Mould. which is of two forts, either light Brown, or dark Brown. Husbandmen generally take great delight in manuring either of these, for the Air is there generally wholesome, and not

fo much annoyed with Morning and Evening Fogs and Vapours as the former; besides that, the Husbandman shall be sure to have his pennyworth out of them, for they will feldom lie fallow; take which you will, but if you meet with a Black-Soil, be fure you take short Leafes, and fit at an easy Rent, lest your Back pay for the Tillage, for you must labour there Night and Day, and all little enough: To tell you the truth, chuse which of them you will, it is a curfed expensive thing to manure any of them all according as the Soil requires, efpecially in the Northern Parts of the Country, where the generality of the Husbandmen feem to have forfeited their Discretion in this Particular, as if the very Air of the Soil in those Parts had a kind of bewitching Charm to deprive them of their Senses. These Soils, if they prove very fruitful indeed, shall sometimes bring you Three Crops at a time, fometimes Two, but generally One; a strange fort of Harvest, for it consists chiefly in Mandrakes, they bring forth both Male and Female, which are very tender when they appear first above ground, and must be tended more diligently than Musk-Melons in Cold weather, but if they overcome their first Tenderness, they grow as hardy as Burdocks, and will over-run a Country like Jerusalem-Artichoaks. These Mandrakes are very much esteemed by the generality of Husbandmen, who do very much lament the Loss of their Crop, which many

many times miscarries after it is come out of the Earth, for it is very often blafted, and fometime (through the Carelefness of idle Huswifes their Maid Servants) fwept out of doors, and thrown into Houses of Office, where (though Man's Dung be counted the best of ail Dungs) these Plants will never thrive afterwards: Those Husbandmen who delight in Gardens, find many Flowers there, growing very agreeable to the Nature of every one of the foregoing Soils; among the rest, they bear Batchelors-Buttons very familiarly, there is also great store of * Love lies a bleeding, but above all fweet Williams, and * Tickle me quickly are to be found there, in great abundance; fometimes (though very rarely here and there) you may find some few slips of Patience, Flower-Gentle, and Hearts-ease, but Rue grows up and down as thick as Grass in Ireland; there are also great quantities of Time, but the People of the Country flightly esteem it, and make very little use of it.

Of their Fowl, Beasts, Fish, &c.

Fowl they have in great plenty, but above all, the most infinite slights of Wagtails that ever were seen in any Country in the World. Beasts they have none but what are Horned, except the Hare and Coney, but these are enough to stock the Country, were it as large again as it is.

There

^{*} Two Songs much in Vogue during the Reign of King Charles II.

There is but one great River to water the whole Land, besides two standing Pools, which they can, upon any Occasion, let out and drown all the Country, which is the Reason they have very few Fish, but infinite Numbers of Crabs; Carps are grown so common, they are hardly worth taking notice of, and indeed there is little Need of Fish, for the Husbandmen being given to Labour, have good Stomachs, and are altogether for Flesh.

Its PROSPECT.

The whole Country of Bettyland shews you a very fair Prospect, which is yet the more delightful, the more naked it lies; it makes the finest Landscapes in the World, if they be taken at the full Extent; and many of your rich Husbandmen will never be without. them hanging at their Bed-sides, especially they who have no Farms of their own, merely that they may feem to enjoy what they have not: Some there are who fo really believe they possess the Substance by the Sight of the Shadow, that they fall to till and manure the very Picture with fuch Strength of Imagination, that it is a hundred Pounds to a Penny they do not spoil it with their Instruments of Agriculture: Others never fo lazy, or never so tired before, upon the Sight of one of these Landscapes, shall revive again, and go as fresh and lufty to their Labour as if they never had been weary. I could wish these Customs were

left off, of hanging these Landscapes by the Husbandmen's Bed-sides, for the Consequences thereof are very mischievous, seeing that it causes them to desire and covet one another's Farms with that Eagerness, as if they were in open Hostility with the Tenth Commandment; fo that where they cannot get the Prospect itself, they will have a Landscape, and occupy one another's Estate in Conceit: In a Word, the Prospect of Bettyland is so grateful, so pleasing to the Eye, that the Country would be over-run with Inhabitants, hadnot wife Nature put a Stop to that Extravagancy which she foresaw in Man by the Badness of the Air, which is universally not so delicious in any Region of Bettyland, as it is in Arabia Falix; for neither in Spring-time, which is the Season whereof we now discourse, nor in Summer-time, can the Air be very much commended, especially if the Wind be any thing high, which has made many Men admire why the Poets should be such Lyers and Sycophants to talk as they do; for some have not stuck to affirm that the Perfumes of Bettyland are beyond all the Odours of the East; which how true it is, I will appeal to the very Noses of the Poets themselves, who I know are as well skilled in the Country of Bettyland as any Husbandmen in the World; por can any Body have the Confidence to contradict what I say, that shall stay but a Quarter of an Hour in any Place where the Threshers

Threshers have been lately at work. This was the Reason that the Poets would never let the Gods (who were as great Farmers as ever lived in Bettyland) lie upon any other Beds than Beds of Roses; and always perfumed the Air as they went with the richest Odours they could think of: But in the Winter and Autumn Seasons there is no enduring the Country; the Prospect is not worth one Farthing, the Ways grow deep and rugged, the Land grows Barren; there is little or no Pleasure in Tilling the Ground, and the Unwholefomness of the Air increases, which is very bad for those that hold their Farms by longLeases; yet so severely are some Husbandmen tied by their Leafes, especially in the Northern Parts of this Country, that there is no avoiding them; yet some there are who will, for all that, privately hire a New-Farm, perhaps fuch a-one where neither Spade or Dibble entered before, and then they let the old one lie fallow; wherein if they act cautioully, they may do well enough; but if the Landlord of the Old Farm come to know of it, and fue upon the Covenant of the Old Leafe, God bless us! you would think Heaven and Earth were going together, you would fwear all the Lapland Witches were exercifing their Sorceries in Bettyland; fuch Storms, fuch Tempests, such Thunder, such Lightening, fuch Apparitions, enough to scare the poor Plow-jogger out of his wits: by-and-by

the Landlady enters upon the New Farm in the Devil's Name, tears down all before her, makes such a Dissigurement of the Profipect, and digs up the very Surface of the Soil itself with so much Indignation, Havock and Destruction, that you would think her to be quite raving mad; yet there shall be no Impeachment of Waste against her, so strictly is the Husbandman bound by the Covenants of his Lease and nonsensical Custom of the Country, at which time if ye chance to tell any of these Landladies of the Civil-Law, they'll presently spit in your Face.

Obstinacy of the People.

Can you change the Nature of the Soil? no more can you change the Nature of the Husbandmen, for tho' you thrust Nature back with a Fork, she will push forwards again: if they manure their Farms well, and you fee the Fields full and fair, and fwelling with Grain, if they make them bear their Crops in Season, what is it to you how many Farms they have, how long or how little they hold them, especially when there are so many gaping after Reversions? Were it in a Country where there are more Farmers than Farms, I grant you there were some Reason for what you fay; but every Man of Reading knows that Bettyland is a Country where there are Ten Farms for One Farmer, and it is great pity

pity that any Farm should lie fallow for want of manuring. Now when one Farmer takes one Farm for Pleasure, another for Profit, that Farmer takes two; when another Farmer takes one Farm for Profit, another for Pleasure, and another upon good liking, he takes three; and fo all the Farms come to be occupied: As for being Tenants at Will, and so leaving their Farms when they will, it is not a farthing matter, for let one Husbandman leave a Farm to Day, another will take it to Morrow; on the other fide, you must consider, that tho' a Husbandman have one, two, or three Farms to himself, yet there is no Farmer in Bettyland can inclose his own Ground all the Year long by the Custom of the Country, but that, from Lammas to St. Paul's-tide, it must lie common for the Benefit of his Neighbours, which is allowed in Law, and is called Common because of Neighbourhood: nay, more than that, there is hardly a Farm in Bettyland, where there is not some Ground that lies common all the Year long; so that if the poor Husbandman had not some private Inclosures to rely on, his Case were the worst Case of all the Cases in the world: to say truth, there is so much Common in Bettyland, that a Husbandman is not to be blamed to get as much Inclosure as he can: and more than this, when the Ground begins once to lie common, it receives all the Beasts in Nature, not excepting

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cepting Swine, Geefe and Goats, which all 9= ther Commons admit not of.

GAME of the Country.

The whole Country of Bettyland lies very low, which is the reason that there is hardly a Farm in any Part of it without a Decoy; nor is the Cunning of the Decoy-Ducks less notorious, for they exceed all other Decoy-Ducks in Wiles and Subtilty. There is not a Widgeon in all the Country but has a Decoy-Duck to wait upon him, and they lay their Trains fo artfully, that it is impossible to escape them; and as they are very cunning, so they are very cruel, for they never get a Gull into their Decoy, but they pull off all his Feathers: these Decoys are some of them Natural, some Artificial; there is not a pin to chuse betwixt them, for they are both plaguy devouring things, and clear all the Country before them, of whatever Game they feek atter. Orpheus in his Argonautics, speaking of a great Decoy-Duck in his time (which the People of Bettyland called by the name of CIRCE) fays that she was so curiously set Out en δαρά πάντες βάμδεον εισοροώντες. That all Men admired her that beheld her, and were so stupisted with the sight of her Gaiety that they could make no Resistance against her; for, adds the same Author, and xparos vap eseipa-Feathers shone like the Sun-beams. Nor do they

cry like other Ducks, for they have most delicate Voices, and can fing far beyond any

Nightingales.

There is no Country in the world that has Decoy-Ducks like Bettyland, being a Rarity no where else to be found: were there not fo many of them, you would verily take them to be Phænixes, for they are many times burnt in their own Nests. This Decoy-Duck called CIRCE had like to have spoiled us two of the best Stories we have extant; Homer's ULYSSES, and Virgil's ÆNEAS, for this very Duck had like to have drawn the two great Heroes of the world, Ulysse and Æ-neas, into the Decoys of Bettyland, to the ruin of all the Projects of the very GODS themfelves.

There was another Decoy-Duck no less famous than the former, which was called ME-DEA, a damn'd mischievous Bird, tho' for the Beauty of her Wings faid to be the SUN'S Grand-child: for whatever Game she gets into her Decoy, she utterly ruins; and therefore Nicander, a great Farmer in Bettyland, and the High-Constable's Fellow for Knowledge of the Country. gives his Fellow-Husbandmen very good Caution, for faith he -

"Hu Se to Mnseins Kongnisos en Someron mup---If a poor Husbandman comes to be trapped into

one of her Decoys,

8 παρά χείλη -Δευομένε δυσάλυκτος ζάπταται ένδοθι κνέθμοςthe the poor Widgeon had better a thousand times

bave fallen into the Poulterer's hands.

From these two famous Decoy Ducks, have the whole Brood of Bettyland learnt all their Wiles and cunning Tricks, and if any thing of Nature be wanting, they have all their Knick-knacks, all their Postures, Gestures, Trickings and Trimmings imaginable to help Nature; for they know as well as can be, how weakly those Avenues to the Understanding (the Eyes and Ears) are guarded, and therefore they chiefly lay their Trains there: if they see a Widgeon or a Gull pass by, they will spread their Tails like so many Peacocks, and fet the poor filly Birds a staring like so many Country Bumpkins and Coronation. By-andby comes a Flight of Dotterels, and then they fet up their Throats and fing; and fing and fly, and fly and fing; so that the foolish-Fowl, bewitcht with their Quail-pipes, follow their Bird-calls to whatever Inconveniences they are minded to carry them into. Some are of opinion, that it is an easy thing to avoid these Decoys: but how can that be, when we find that both Ulysses and Æneas were forced to have some GOD or other always tied to their Tails to keep them out of harm's way? Some there are indeed, who by dint of main Prudence escape the Danger, but for one of these there are a thousand others who have nothing but their dear-bought Experience to preserve them: And for one of these, Ten Thousand more

more that will fuffer themselves to be Decoyed twenty times over, till they have not one Feather to cover their Tails; for the Nature of these Decoys is such, that the they feed a simple Husbandman (who all the while neglects the manuring of his Own Farm) with such Pleasure and Content, yet they consume and waste both Body and Purse most desperately and insensibly; desperately, because injurably; insensibly, because the silly Husbandman, wallowing in present Delight, neither consults or minds approaching Missortune: yet if a Gull or a Dotterel, or a Widgeon, have a mind to be revenged upon a Decoy-Duck that has been too cunning for him, there is a way to do it, by setting another Decoy-Duck upon Her.

Thus when the Decoy-Duck Medea would have Decoyed the greatest Farmer in all Betty-land (even Jupiter himself) Juno, who was Jupiter's Decoy-Duck, took and wrung off her Neck; and surely Juno served her well enough for a proud Quinstrel as she was, that spent all the morning in laying her Nets, if we may believe Apollonius Rhodius, another great Far-

mer in Bettyland, who describes her,

Trimming and pruning her Feathers by the Seafide, that is to fay, fitting before a great Looking-Glass in her Smock-sleeves, with her Hair dishevelled, and her Neck and Breasts bare, expecting the coming of the great Farmer Farmer Jupiter; but Juno prevented them both, as you have heard: so much for the Decoys of Bettyland.

Of the ANTIQUITY of this Country.

For the Antiquity of the Country we need not go far to fearch it out: no fooner was there any Light delivered to the World by Letters, but the first Discovery which was made, was that of Bettyland: what it was before may be easily conjectured, but in the time of the Greek and Roman POETS, it was a flourishing Kingdom even in Heaven it self, containing all that large Tract which was in Greek called 'Ouparos: nay, even Cælus himfelf, from whom Heaven was called Calum, was a Farmer in that Country, and so great a Husbandman, fo great and fo industrious a Manurer of his Farms, that Orpheus calls him 'Oupavor παγγενέτωρα, universal Propagater: And by the Latin Poet he is faid

Conjugis in Gremium lætæ descendere. *

And how he stockt the World with Mandrakes, you may easily read in Hesiod, who in his Theogony wrote of the Celestial Agriculture, as Markham among us wrote of Terrestrial Husbandry.

Saturn also was a great Husbandman in the Celestial Part of Bettyland, and because he

^{*} To drop down into the Lap of his transported Consort, in prolific Showers.

lived upon his Means, was therefore said to eat his Own Children: But for Jupiter, he was certainly the greatest Husbandman that ever was in the whole World, for he had Farms in both Bettylands, and was so industrious and fo indefatigable in Manuring and Tilling them, that he left no Stone unturned of which he could make any Advantage: And therefore Aratus, who was a kind of an Almanack Maker to the Celestial Farmers, fays of him with a great deal of Flattery, μεταί δε Διος πασαι μεν άγηαι, Πασαι δ' άι-Βρώπων άγοραί μεσή δέ Βαλασσα-και λιμένες, fo that there was not a publicHigh-way, not a Market-place in all the Country which he left unploughed: Nay, the very Sea, Rivers and Lakes were full of his Husbandry; by that you may guess that he left a great Stock behind him. The same Poet seems also to intimate that he was the Founder (as much as we say Jupiter was the first Husbandman in the World) of Bettyland, as Nimrod was the Founder of the Babylonish Empire; for saith he in the beginning of his Poem, a fove Principium. Apollonius gives us a notable Character of him:

Κεινω γαρ αεί ταθε έργα μέμπλεν Η σύν άθανα Ταις πε Βιεί πριν ίανεν.

He had at all times a Regard to the Happiness as well of the Mortal as the Immortal. He was so great a Husbandman that there was not a Farm either in the Terrestrial or Celestial

Celeftial Bettyland, but he would be thrufting his Spade into it; to tell the Truth, all the Poets Fables concur to fhew you the Original, Increase, and vast Extent of the Country of Bettyland; fuch are the Stories of Calus, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Priapus, Adonis, Bacchus, Ariftius, (too long to repeat) all greatHusbandmen, who kept their Ploughs going Day and Night. Astothe Terrestrial Bettyland, what think you of that most applauded Farmer Hercules? who fo many Ages ago Ploughed and Sowed 50 large Farms in one Night: what Havock, what Killing and Slaying of the poor Greci-ans, what a Destruction of Unhappy Troy, and all for one unhappy Farm * belonging to that City Menelaus laid Claim to! What think ve of Demosthenes, who so many Years since gave for the Possession of a small Farm, lying about Athens, only for one Night, as Gellius records, above Three Hundred Pounds.

In what a flourishing Condition was the Country of Bettyland in the time of Menander, Aristophanes, Anacreon, Plautus, Terence, Tibullus, Ovid, Martial, and Petronius, who all wrote of the Husbandry and Tillage of their Times? In the Infancy of the World, Priapus had so Ingrossed all the Farms in the Country Lampsacus, a Fair Territory of Bettyland, by Reason of the unusual Activity, Largeness and Strength of his Plough, that

the Countrymen conspired against him for Monopolizing their Livings. I might infift longer upon the Antiquity of Bettyland, but that I am apt to believe there is no Man fo fimple to question it. They may as well deny the Sun, who was no fooner made, but he fell to Tilling and Cultivating the vast and most Immense Fields of Nature; for the whole Region of Bettyland holds of Nature as her chief Soveraign and Empress, and the Sun as her fole Steward to gather her Quit-Rents, provide Tenants, and lett Livings; and therefore if you come to any Farmer in Bettyland, and ask him how he came to take fuch Affection to the Husbandry of that Country, he will make Answer presently, it is natural to him: And for any Soil to bear that Seed which is proper for it, That all the World knows to be Natural. Now as to the Force of Nature's Impulse, I shall say more when I come to the Religion of the Country. Seeing then it is the Impulse of Nature that moves the Husbandmen of Bettyland to take upon them that Toil and Labour which they undergo Night and Day, should they be blamed for what they cannot avoid? rather there ought a way to be found out for the Encouragement of these Moilers and Toilers; for tho' all Men are prone to be Drudges in Bettyland, yet the Husbandry of the Country is quite out of Order; there is no Method at all observed amongst them; a most wonderful

derful Thing, that in fo vast a Country and so long Continuance, there never yet was found any Region wherein the Husbandry of Bettyland was so exactly ordered, as in that small Part of it which was once called Centilepa, for it is observed in that Part of Bettyland, the Price of Farms ran always very low; the only Way to restore the Decay of Bettyland. Husbandry: therefore we read of one very rich Farmer there, who bought a very fair Farm in that Country for 30 Changes of Raiment, and of another great Farmer who bought a Royal-Farm in the same Place for 100 Fore-skins; a very inconsiderable Price, considering what poor Farmers are forced to give now adays.

The Druids in the Island of Britannia, a very large Part of Bettyland, aimed at this very thing when they Entailed their Lands upon their Male-Mandrakes; had they Entailed their Substance in Money as well as in Land, they had hit the Mark: It is admirable, that in a Country of fo much Freedom as Bettyland is, and Governed by Constitutions so far different from other Countries, Landlords should be so egregiously led astray, to give fuch vast Sums of Money to put off their Farms, though ever fo Fruitful, or ever fo Flourishing: For the Muck of Portions, though it be spread ever so thick upon a Bettyland Farm, avails nothing to the Fertility thereof; rather it is the greatest Inconvenience in the

World

World to a Bettyland Farmer, for he understanding that there lies a Silver or a Gold-Mine in such a Farm, or such an Hesperian-Orchard is laden with Golden Apples, will have at them by Hook or by Crook, let them be watched ever fo carefully by those She-Dragons called Boarding-School-Mistresses; besides, that, if they had 1000 Eyes, there is a Way to lay those She-Argus's asleep: And when all comes to all, neither Orchat nor Farm are agreeable to his Mind, or fit for Tillage; nay, many times the Ground proves Barren, Marshy, Unwholsome, Rank, and Mountainous; so that there is no Profit nor Pleasure in Manuring or Dreffing it: Whereas if those Allurements lay not before the Eyes of the Husbandman, he would chuse the most Delightful Prospects, the most fruitful Soils; and the Substance of the Country being contracted into the Hands of the Husbandmen only, would make the Farmers more able to maintain their Husbandry; then you should hear none of those common Complaints of Landlords, by Reason of their Farms lying upon their Hands; nay, you should not see an indifferent Farm in all the Country of Bettyland lie waste and ruinous for want of Tillage: Whereas now how many fair delicate fruitful Soils lie fallow? How many beautiful Orchats lie undrest, because they either want Silver-Mines, or are not laden with Golden-Apples. Another great Discouragement to

the Husbandry of Bettyland is this, that the extreme Folly of the Husbandmen themselves is not fome way restrained; for they having obtained a rich Farm, doat upon it with fo much Vanity, that they fpend more Labour and Cost upon one Farm, than would serve to maintain 40 good Farms in full Heart: fo that divide a Farmer's whole Substance in 6 Parts, he shall waste and consume 5 Parts and 1/2 upon 1 single Farm, which is a great Cause of the general Impoverishment of the Bettyland Husbandmen. Then comes a 3d, and as grievous a Discouragement as any; for these rich Soils, by Reason of their Richness, grow Rank and Proud, and then the poor Husbandman is so plagued with Weeds, Nettles, and Wild-Artichoaks, that none can imagine it, but they who Feel the Trouble: You shall see nothing but the gay Poppies that kill and burn up his profitable Harvest; and which is worst of all, the poor Farmer is left without Remedy: For in the Northern Parts of Bettyland there is no help; pull them by the Roots, he cannot, they are got so Deep in the Earth; let him take a Weeding-hook in his Hand, and the whole Country cries out upon him; and besides all this, Petronius

Lex armata sedet circum fera limina Nuptæ.

The Stream of the Law runs quite against the Farmers, for the Law is so careful to prevent

vent Waste and Destruction, that it will not admit of gentle Pruning, for fear some of the more impatient Sort should thence take an occasion not only to injure, but confound their Farms.

Of the Temper of the Inhabitants.

Having thus given you a Description of the Country, it may not be amiss to shew you something of the Nature of the Inhabitants. They are generally very amorous, or rather universally given to Love; which, according to the Interpretation of some of the Sages, is as much as to say Libidinous: For, the Temper of Mandrakes, both Male and Female, is for the most part both hot and moist, which are the Principles of Generation, which is the principal Foundation of all Love; that is to say, of that which is generally reputed to be Love, which by another Name is called Desire, as hinted by the Poet,

Nil amor est aliud Veneris quam parca voluptas, Quæ simul expleta est infinita ora Rubor.*

For you must know, there is no true and real Love in the whole Country of Bettyland, and therefore there was never any Shepherd that loved a Shepherdess with that Height and

^{*} Love is but another Name for the scanty and shameful Pleasure of Venery.

true Affection, as Shepherds have loved Shepberds; never had Husbandman fo much Kindness for the richest Farm, the most beautiful Prospect, the most fruitful and most agreeable Soil in Bettyland, as Damon had for Pythias: Theseus never had that Affection for Ariadne, as he had for Pirithous. Nor shall the Story of Orpheus stand in my way, tho' he sued Pluto for a Farm which Persephone had taken from him: For if Eurydice was his Soul, I cannot blame him, that he followed the Crowd of his Brother-Harpers to Hell when she was departed: But take him how you please, one Swallow makes no Sammer, and the Reason is plain; for the Inhabitants of Bettyland love one another, not out of any true Affection, but for the Hopes of Reward and Self-satisfaction; which Reward or Satisfaction decaying through Age or Infirmities, the great Love, which was just now, cools in a Moment, like the Fat of Venison: And therefore Bettyland-Love is but a bot Degree and eager Pursuit after Pleafure, which increases sometimes to that height, that both Shepherds and Shepherdesses feem to be mad; which was the reason that when Jupiter took away the fair Shepherdess Europa, out of Terrestrial-Bettyland, the Poets feigned him to be turned into a Bull, the most lascivious and impetuous of any Creature in the Pursuit of his Amours. No less did this Fury appear formerly in the female Inhabitants of Bettyland, while Semiramis raged for the

the Embraces of her Son, and Pasiphae roared for the Pizzle of a Bull; and no question, but the Temper of that little Spot of Ground belonging to the Shepherdess Messalina, still continues wearied, but not fatiated, tho' it had been plowed and harrrowed 25 times in 24 Hours. Were you but to behold the many Sacrifices of Lust, the many Martyrdoms of female Pastime; would but your reserved Nurses, Chamber-maids, and Apothecaries, but vouchsafe to open the Cabinets of their Breafts, how many regal Pastes, incarnating Electuaries, restoring Potions, they give in a Year; you would then foon be acquainted with the Nature of Bettyland-Love, which is fo far from being true Love, that it is only a continual Practice of Surprize: The Flames of Desire, like a Candle, discovering the secret Paths and Labyrinths which the Shepherds and Shepherdesses of all Sexes, Ages, Degrees, and Humours, chuse in pursuit of their amorous Defigns.

Thus we find the Love of the Shepherds in Bettyland to be more fierce, of the Shepherdesses to be more constant; how Youth loves wantonly, old Age ridiculously: They who are poor strive to please by Officiousness and continual Duty, the Rich oblige by Gifts, the middle Sort put their Considence in Invitations, Fish-Dinners, and Spring-Garden Collations; the nobler Sort of Arcadians, in Masques and Operas. The wanton Lover is

all for obsequious Admiration, for Songs, Tests, and Tales; Jealousy makes him as melancholy as an old Cat; Despair hurries him to Revenge, to Scandal and Reproach, and many times to attempt Violence: Enjoyment makes him despise her Fondness, and as much defire another. Others are a long time before they grow warm, but being once inflamed, they spare no Cost: Jealousy makes him covetous; where he misses his Aim, he returns Contempt. Some pretend a world of Kindness, others dissemble and conceal their Flames, to be more beloved than they are; and fome can love without being jealous; some are for a Merry-Wench, not regarding Beauty; others love a fober, others a confident Behaviour. Some by spending their Time altogether in the Action of Love; others, tho' late, when they have spent their whole Estates, return to their Senses again. With such Variety of Passions does Bettyland Love tranfport the Minds of her Inhabitants.

As for Matrimony, the true Natives of Bettyland, neither Male nor Female, do admire it; for the old Sages of the Country

fay.

Uxorem — Rosa Cinnamomum veretur, 2 yicquid quæritur optimum videtur.

[†] Nature being averse to Restraint, Men are prone to take most Delight in things which are unlawful.

And indeed the Fetters of Ceremony are utterly disagreeable to the frank Humour of the Inhabitants of this Country, for they being a less Sort of People, reject all Laws of Convenience, when they are repugnant to their own Appetites; and falfly mistaking the Instinct of Nature, for the Law of Nature, as idly cry out, that the Law of Convenience must submit to the Law of Nature, which makes Use of Laws of Convenience, to put a Nil ultra to Exorbitance; but like Phleggus in Virgil, preaching in Hell, with his discite Justitiam moniti, — what does this grave Cosmographer do here, talking to a Company of hair-brain'd Mad-caps? Epicures, with Gadbees in their Tails? Who following the Examples of the greatest Husbandmen and Housewives in the World, as of Hannibal at Capua, Achilles and Briseis, Casar and Cleopatra, Hercules and Iole, Ladislaus of Poland, Charles VIII. and thousands more, will never be induced to believe, that fo famous and fo many Husbandmen could err, nor ever be perfuaded to swerve from manifold Examples, especially,

Magnis cum subeant animos autoribus. *

And therefore a great Author, speaking of the chiefest Husbandmen in Bettyland, casts a

E 2

Sardo-

^{*} When they improve their Notions by great Authors.

Sardonish Smile upon all those that should endeavour to work a Reformation in that Country, accounting it as ridiculous a Labour, as for *Quakers* to attempt to convert the Pope; for saith he—

Tam levia habentur a Pudeos matrimonii jura, ut præ libito veras uxores repudiant,
mutent atque permutent, filios filiasque tot
Nupțiis copulant & recopulant, ut nescire
rogamur ubi verum cohæreat illorum Matrimonium. *

As for that Thing called Equality the Husbandmen of Bettyland fourn it under their Feet, and call him Bocca de porco, who first made mention of it; for say they, if you weigh in a just Ballance, the Majesty of Masculine-Form, the Latitude of his Understanding, the Preheminence of his Original, the Power of his actual Protection, with the chiefest Perfections of the Female-Sex; what will become of that Hen-peckt Encomium of Equality? They add farther, that Agrippa, for his Treatise de Præcellentia sæminei sexus, ought to have made as public a Recantation, as he did for his Books of Occult Philosophy.

A record

^{*} The Rights of Matrimony are so lightly esteemed in Bettyland, that they cast off and interchange their Wives at Pleasure, and so frequently intercouple their Sons and Daughters, that 'tis hard to pronounce in what their true Wedlock consists.

If their Admirers object the incomparable Farbricature of that particular Part where Generation is concern'd, 'tis no more than if you should admire that most curious Piece of Nature's Workmanship, the Head of a Fly, which

is all the while but the Head of a Fly.

Thus you fee Opinions were always at War one with another, and it is only the Clue of Understanding, that must lead you thro' the vast Labyrinths of National-Customs. The Native Shepherdesses of Bettyland Desire vehemently, Love but indifferently and very unconstantly: Yet, whether they Love, or whether they Hate, they will dissemble with the most Politic Shepherd that ever was known in Arcadia.

But where they do Love out of Affection (which is very feldom) they will venture thro' Fire and Water: I have known, faid Eumolphius, when a Shepherd has been cast into Prison for a Crime that deserved Death, his Partner-Shepherdess has procured his Escape, and been condemn'd in his stead, as the Law in some Part of Bettyland requires. Tongues are the most certain Evidence of perpetual Motion, if a Thing may be faid to move that never lies still: And the Subjects of their Discourse, the highest Secrets in Nature. Such are the Mysteries of Combing and shading Hair, of Washes for their Faces, large Comments upon New Gowns; Censures upon one another's Dressing and Behaviour; Punc-

tillio's of Ceremonies when to give the Lip, and when to give the Check; Descants upon the Warmth or Coldness of their Shepherds Affections: When they grow Old, then they will fpend their Time in telling how Handsome they were when Young. How many Amyntas Courted them, and how many poor Shepberds broke their Hearts for them: But if a Shepherd displease them, they will ring him fuch a Peal as will make his Ear tingle; but on the other fide, they are very good-natured, for if you do but now and then give them a fine Gown, or Petticoat, a rich Looking-Glass, a Set of Chairs, or any fuch Bauble, you shall win their very Hearts: Give them but a Pearl-Neck-Lace, and count how many Pearls there be upon the String, they shall give you so many Kisses for them; which is a great Sign of a tender Disposition. They have an excellent Art of making Horns, at which they are very industrious, so that many of them get good Livings by it; and as for Astrology, there is none of your Bookers or Lillies could ever come near them; for they will tell a Shepherd his Fortune to a Hair's Breadth; to which purpose they will lie an Hour together, fometimes, upon their Backs, contemplating the Motions of the Stars.

Many of your Bettyland Shepherdesses are deeply Learned, for having nothing else to do as they sit upon the Plains, they are always reading Cassandra, Cleopatra, Grand-Cyrus, Amadis

Amadis de Gaul, Hero and Leander, the School of Venus, and the rest of the Female-Classics; by which they are mightily improved both in Practice and Conversation. Put them to their shifts, and they are the Best in the World. at an Intrigue or Stratagem. Ah! fays the poor Soldier in Patronius, who had neglected his Duty, to comfort a disconsolate Shepberdess, * who had been bewailing the Death of her dear Melibæus for three Weeks together: "Here while I have been spending my Time to comfort Thee the most distressed Shepherdess in the World, they have stole the Criminal from the Cross, whom I was set to watch, and now must I be crucified for him:" But The relieved him presently; "Rather than so, (quoth she with Tears in her Eyes) here take my poor beloved Shepherd, and hang Him up in the other's Place, Death makes no Distinction of Faces."





ARBOR VITA, or the Tree of Life, is a fucculent Plant; confishing of one straight Stem, on the Top of which is a Pistillum, or Apex, at sometimes Glandiform and resembling a May-Cherry, tho' at others, more like the Nut of the Avellana or Filbert-Tree.

Its Fruits, contrary to most others, grownear the Root; they are usually no more than two in Number, their Bigness somewhat exceeding that of an ordinary Nutmeg, both contained in one strong Siliqua, or Purse; which, together with the whole Root of the Plant, is commonly thick set with numerous

Fibrillæ, or Capillary-Tendrils.

The Tree is of flow Growth, and requires Time to bring it to Perfection, rarely feeding to any Purpose before the Fifteenth Year; when the Fruits coming to good Maturity, yield a viscous Juice or balmy Succus, which being from Time to Time discharged at the Pistillum, is mostly bestowed upon the open Calyxes of the Frutex Vulvaria, or Flowering Shrub, usually spreading under the Shade of this Tree, and whose Parts are, by a wonderful Mechanism, adapted to receive it. The late ingenious Mr. Richard Bradley, Professor of Botany at the University of Cambridge, was of Opinion, the Frutex is hereby impregnated, and then first begins to bear; he therefore accounts this Succus the Farina Facundans of the Plant. And the learned Leonard Fuchfius, in in his Historia Stirpium Insigniorum, observes the greatest Sympathy between this Tree and Shrub: They are, says he, of the same Genus, and do best in the same Bed; the Vulvaria itself being indeed no other than a Female Arbor Vitæ.

It is produced in most Countries, tho' it thrives more in some than others, where it also increases to a larger Size. The Height here in England rarely passes nine, or eleven Inches, and that chiefly in Kent; whereas in Ireland it comes to far greater Dimensions; is so good, that many of the Natives intirely subsist upon it, and, when transplanted, have been sometimes known to raise good Houses with single Plants of this Sort.

As the *Irish-Soil* is accounted the best, so there is some as remarkably bad for its Cultivation; and the least and worst in the World are said to be about *Harborough* and the

Forest of Sherwood.

The Stem feems to be of the fensitive Tribe, tho' herein differing from the more common Sensitives; that whereas they are known to shrink and retire from even the gentlest Touch of a Lady's Hand, this rises on the contrary, and extends itself, when it is so handled.

In Winter it is not easy to raise these Trees without a hot Bed; but in warmer Weather

they stand well in the open Air.

In the latter Season they are subject to become weak and flaccid, and want Support; for which Purpose some Gardeners have thought of splintering them up with Birchen Twigs, which has seemed of some Service for the present, tho' the Plants have very soon come to the same, or a more drooping State than before.

The late ingenious Mr. Motteux thought of restoring a fine Plant he had in this Condition, by tying it up with a Tomex, or Cord made of the Bark of the Vitex, or Hempen Tree: But whether he made the Ligature too strait, or that the Nature of the Vitex is really in itself pernicious, he quite killed bis Plant thereby; which makes this universally condemned, as a dangerous Experiment

Some Virtuosi have thought of improving their Trees for some Purposes, by taking off the Nutmegs, which is however a bad Way; they never seed after, and are good for little more than making Whistles of, which are imported every Year from Italy, and sell in-

deed at a great Price.

Some other curious Gentlemen have endeavour'd to inoculate their Plants on the Stock of the Medlar, and that with a Manure of Human Ordure, but this has never been approved: And I have known some Trees brought to a very ill End by such Management.

The Natural-Soil is certainly best for their Propagation, and that is in hollow Places, which arewarm and near falt Water, best known by their producing the same Sort of Tendrils

as are observed about the Roots of the Arbor itself. Some Cautions however are very necessary, especially to young Botanists; and sirst, to be very diligent in keeping their Trees clean and neat; a pernicious Sort of Insect, not unlike a Morpoine, or Cimex, being very subject to breed amongst the Fibrillæ, which, if not taken away, and timely destroyed, proves often of very dangerous Consequence.

Another Caution, no less useful, we have

from that excellent and judicious Botanist Mr. Philip Miller, to beware of a poisonous Species of Vulvaria, too often mistaken for the wholefome one, and which, if suffered too near our Trees, will very greatly endanger their wellbeing. He tells us, in his most elaborate and · useful Dictionary, now compleated in two Volumes Folio, that before he had acquired his Tudgment and Experience, fome of his Plants have often been Sufferers thro' this Mistake; and he has feen a tall thriving Tree, by the Contact only of this venomous Shrub, become porrose scabiose, and covered with fungous Excrescences not unlike the Fruits of the Ficus Sylvestris; in which Case the Succus also has lost both its Colour and Virtue; and the Tree itself has so much partaken of the Nature of the venomous Shrub which had hurt it, that itself has become venomous, and spread the Poison through a whole Plantation.

These Distempers of a Tree of the greatest Use and Value, have employed the Labours

of the most eminent Botanists and Gardeners, to seek out Remedies for them: In which, however, none have succeeded like the late celebrated Dr. Misaubin, who from his profound Knowledge in Botany, has composed a most elaborate Work upon all Things that can happen, both to the Arbor Vitæ and Vulvaria also: Therein, he has taught a certain Cure for all these Evils; and, what is most wonderful, has even found out a Way of making the most venomous Vulvaria itself wholesome, which his Widow practises daily, to the Satisfaction of all who now apply to her.

These venomous *Vulvaria* are but too common in most Gardens about *London*. There are many in St. *James's Park*, and more in the celebrated Gardens at *Vaux-Hall*, over the

Water.

Besides the common Name of Arbor Vita, a very learned Philosopher, and great Divine & would have it called Arbor Scientiae boni & mali;* believing upon very good Grounds, this is the Tree which grew in the Middle of the Garden of Eden, and whose Fruits were so alluring to our first Mother. Others would have it called the Mandrake of Leah, persuaded it is the same whose Juice made the besore-barren Rachel a joyful Mother of Children.

The learned Madam Dacier, in her Notes upon Homer, contends it should be called

§ Mr. RAY.

^{*} The Tree of the Knowledge of Gord and Evil.

Nepenthes.

Nepenthes. She gives many Reasons why it certainly is that very Plant, whose Fruits the Egyptian Queen recommended to Helen, as a certain Cure for Pain and Grief of all Sorts, and which she ever after kept by her as her most precious Jewel, and made use of as a

Panacea upon all Occasions.

The great Dr. Bentley calls it, more than once, Machæra Herculis, having proved, out of the Fragments of a Greek Poet, that of this Tree was made the Club with which that Hero is faid to have overcome the fifty wild Daughters of Thespius, but with Queen Omphale afterwards reduced to a Distaff. Others have thought the celebrated Hesperian Trees were of this Sort; and the very Name of Poma Veneris, the Venereal-Apples, frequently given by Authors to the Fruits of this Tree, is a sufficient Proof these were really the Apples for which three Goddesses contended in fo warm a Manner, and to which the Queen of Beauty had undoubtedly the strongest Title.

The Virtues are fo many, a large Volume might be wrote of them. The Juice, taken inwardly, cures the Green-sickness, and other Infirmities of the like Sort, and is a true Specific in most Disorders of the Fair-Sex. It indeed often causes Tumors in the Umbilical Region; but even those, being really of no ill Consequence, disperse of themselves in a few Months.

It chears the Heart, and exhilerates the Mind, quiets Jars, Feuds and Discontents, making the most churlish Tempers surprisingly kind and loving. Nor have private Persons only been the better for this reconciling Virtue, but whole Estates and Kingdoms; nay, the greatest Empires in the World have often received the Benefit of it; the most destructive Wars have been ended, and the most friendly Treaties been produced, by a right Application of this *Universal Medicine* among the Chiefs of the contending Parties.

If any Person is desirous to see this excellent and wonderful *Plant*, that eminent Botanist, Mr. *Philip Miller*, before mentioned, shews it in the greatest Persection, under his own Propagation, in the Royal Physic-Garden at *Chelsea*: He calls it *The Silver-Spoon-Tree*; and is at all times ready to oblige the Ladies with a Sight of it, and readily offers it for their Use and Behoof.



An Explanation of the Technical Abbreviations made use of in the NEW DESCRIPTION of MER-RYLAND.

Page 3. line 6. MNSVNRS, MONS VENERIS. _____ 1. 7. ÇOXASIN, COXA SINISTRA. - 1. 7. COXADEXT, COXA DEXTRA: P. 6. 1. 30. PDx, PODEX. P. 7. 1. 1. CPT, CAPUT. P. 11. l. 7. VSCA, VESICA. P. 15. 1. 17. LBA, LABIA. ____ l. 27. CLTRS, CLITORIS. P. 16 .1. 2. NMPH, NYMPH Æ: 1. 15. UTRS, UTERUS. P. 17, 1. 9. HMN, HYMEN. P. 28. 1. 26. BBY, BUBBY. P. 29 1. 14. PNTL, PINTEL.

For Farther Concernment, we refer the Reader to Mr. BAILEY's Etymological Dictionary, Folio.

OFTHE

SITUATION of BETTYLAND.

THE Country of Bettyland is a Continent adjoining to the Isle of Man, having the Island of Man wholly under its furisdiction. It is of so large an Extent, that it spreads itself thro' All Degrees whatsoever; but the chiefest Degrees which are known to those who travel, are from 16 to 45 both of Southern and Northern Latitude: They who steer by the Rules of Compass shall never know the Dimensions of it. The Planet which rules it, is Venus, though some aver that it lies All within the Tropic of Capricorn; but for that Constellation which is called Virgo, there are very sew of the Inhabitants of this Country can endure to hear it named; they wonder what that lusty Planet the Sun can have to do with it.

In this vast Empire of Bettyland, there are several very large Provinces, as the Province of Rutland, wherein stands the Metropolis of the whole Empire called Pego, the great Province of Bedford, the wide Province of Will-shire, the Province of Guelderland very little inhabited, the Province of Slaveonia, the Province of Curland, the Province of Maldavia

davia, famous for the great City of Lipfick, the vast Territory of Croatia, with the Province of Holland, a mighty Tract of Land under the Command of Count Horn, with many others too long to repeat. There was formerly a certain Promontory or Neck of Land lying in this Country, called the Cape of Good-Hope, but Time has so utterly defaced it, that there is hardly any sign thereof now remaining.

Of the Soil of this Country.

The Temperature of the Soil is as various as you may imagine any Climate to be, that lies under so many far distant Meridians, sometimes fo Cold (especially when it feels the re-freshing Influences of Wealth and Youth decay) that Winter is more kind; nay, the very Hearts of the People will be frozen, and a Cart loaden with whole Canon may go over the streams of their former Affection, nothing but Ice of Disdain, Hail-stones of Malice, and most bitter Storms of Reproach: Sometimes fo Hot again, that a Man had better be let down in a Basket at the great Hole of Mount Ætna, than travel in some Parts of the Country; but touch it fometimes, and you shall lofe a Member: It is worse than St. Innocents Church-yardin Paris, which confumes dead carcases in twenty-four hours, for if a man make a Holein some Part of the Mold, and put but an Inch of his Flesh in, it will raise such a a Flame in his Body, as would make him think

think Hell to be upon Earth: to fay truth, the Nature of the Soil is very strange, so that if a Man do but take a Piece of it in his Hand, it will cause (as it were) an immediate Delirium, and make a Man fall flat on his Face upon the Ground, where if he have not a care, he may chance to lose a Limb, swallowed up in a Whirl pit, not without the Effusion of the choicest Part of the Blood: But for Tillage the Soil is so proper, and so delightful it is to manure, that be it fruitful, or be it barren, Men take the greatest Pleasure in the world to plowit and fow it; nay, there are some who take it for sogreata Pastime, that they will give 1000%. and some 2000 l. a Year for a little Spot in that Country, not so big as the Paulm of your Hand. Herein it is of a different Nature from all other Soils, for though it be fertile enough, yet after you have sufficiently plowed it and sown it, it requires neither showers nor the dew of Heaven, nor puts the Husbandman to the Trouble of Prayers for the Alteration of Weather; yet if the Husbandman be not very careful to tend it and water it himself every Night, once or twice a Night, as they do Marjoram after Sun-fet, he will find a great deal of Trouble all the Year long; tho' there be a fort of Philosophers who understand the Nature of the Soil very well, who fay that this kind of Husbandry is unnatural and very inconvenient for the Soil, and that it were far better for a provident Husbandman to have Three or Four or half a do-

B 2

zen Farms one under another, than to spend fo much Time, Toil and Labour altogether in vain, for thereby many times the Crop comes to nothing, and though it may be very well got off the Ground, and feem fair for the time, yet when you think to have the Benefit of it, you shall see it afterwards come to nothing, and · moulder away like a rotting Orange. If the Soil be barren, all the Dunging in the world will never do it any good, yet the more barren it is, the more will the Soil cleave and gape for Moisture, the Sands of Arabia are not fo thirsty; if the Soil prove fruitful, they then fo overstock it with variety of Flowers and Colours, fo tire out Art with Inventions to beautify Nature, that when Winter comes there is hardly a Leaf left to cover the Ground. As to the Colour of the Soil, you shall have it very much vary, for in some Places you shall meet with a Sandy Mould, which is generally very rank and very hot in its Temperature, fo that it requires the greatest Labour of all to manure it; fometimes you shall light upon a kind of a White Chalk or marly kind of a Soil, not fo difficult to manure, and besides, the Heart of the Ground will be soon eaten out; fometimes you meet with a Brown Mould. which is of two forts, either light Brown, or dark Brown. Husbandmen generally take great delight in manuring either of these, for the Air is there generally wholesome, and not

fo much annoyed with Morning and Evening Fogs and Vapours as the former; besides that, the Husbandman shall be fure to have his pennyworth out of them, for they will feldom lie fallow; take which you will, but if you meet with a Black-Soil, be fure you take short Leases, and sit at an easy Rent, lest your Back pay for the Tillage, for you must labour there Night and Day, and all little enough: To tell you the truth, chuse which of them you will, it is a curfed expensive thing to manure any of them all according as the Soil requires, efpecially in the Northern Parts of the Country, where the generality of the Husbandmen feem to have forfeited their Discretion in this Particular, as if the very Air of the Soil in those Parts had a kind of bewitching Charm to deprive them of their Senses. These Soils, if they prove very fruitful indeed, shall sometimes bring you Three Crops at a time, fometimes Two, but generally One; a strange fort of Harvest, for it consists chiefly in Mandrakes, they bring forth both Male and Female, which are very tender when they appear first above ground, and must be tended more diligently than Musk-Melons in Cold weather, but if they overcome their first Tenderness, they grow as hardy as Burdocks, and will over-run a Country like Jerusalem-Artichoaks. These Mandrakes are. very much esteemed by the generality of Husbandmen, who do very much lament the Loss of their Crop, which many

many times miscarries after it is come out of the Earth, for it is very often blafted, and fometime (through the Carelefness of idle Hufwifes their Maid Servants) swept out of doors, and thrown into Houses of Office, where (though Man's Dung be counted the best of all Dungs) these Plants will never thrive afterwards: Those Husbandmen who delight in Gardens, find many Flowers there, growing very agreeable to the Nature of every one of the foregoing Soils; among the rest, they bear Batchelors-Buttons very familiarly, there is also great store of * Love lies a bleeding, but above all fweet Williams, and * Tickle me quickly are to be found there, in great abundance; fometimes (though very rarely here and there) you may find some few slips of Patience, Flower-Gentle, and Hearts-ease, but Rue. grows up and down as thick as Grass in Ireland; there are also great quantities of Time, but the People of the Country flightly esteem it, and make very little use of it.

Of their Fowl, Beasts, Fish, &c.

Fown they have in great plenty, but above all, the most infinite flights of Wagtails that ever were seen in any Country in the World. Beasts they have none but what are Horned, except the Hare and Coney, but these are enough to stock the Country, were it as large again as it is.

^{*} Two Songs much in Vogue during the Reign of King Charles II.

There

There is but one great River to water the whole Land, besides two standing Pools, which they can, upon any Occasion, let out and drown all the Country, which is the Reason they have very few Fish, but infinite Numbers of Crabs; Carps are grown so common, they are hardly worth taking notice of, and indeed there is little Need of Fish, for the Husbandmen being given to Labour, have good Stomachs, and are altogether for Flesh.

Its PROSPECT.

The whole Country of Bettyland shews you a very fair Prospect, which is yet the more delightful, the more naked it lies; it makes the finest Landscapes in the World, if they be taken at the full Extent; and many of your rich Husbandmen will never be without. them hanging at their Bed-fides, especially. they who have no Farms of their own, merely that they may feem to enjoy what they have not: Some there are who fo really believe they possess the Substance by the Sight of the Shadow, that they fall to till and manure the very Picture with fuch Strength of Imagination, that it is a hundred Pounds to a Penny they do not spoil it with their Instruments of Agriculture: Others never fo lazy, or never so tired before, upon the Sight of one of these Landscapes, shall revive again, and go as fresh and lufty to their Labour as if they never had been weary. I could wish these Customs were

left off, of hanging these Landscapes by the Husbandmen's Bed-sides, for the Consequences thereof are very mischievous, seeing that it causes them to desire and covet one another's Farms with that Eagerness, as if they were in open Hostility with the Tenth Commandment; so that where they cannot get the Prospect itself, they will have a Landscape, and occupy one another's Estate in Conceit: In a Word, the Prospect of Bettyland is so grateful, fo pleasing to the Eye, that the Country would be over-run with Inhabitants, hadnot wife Nature put a Stop to that Extravagancy which she foresaw in Man by the Badness of the Air, which is universally not so delicious in any Region of Bettyland, as it is in Arabia Fælix; for neither in Spring-time, which is the Seafon whereof we now discourse, nor in Summer-time, can the Air be very much commended, especially if the Wind be any thing high, which has made many Men admire why the Poets should be such Lyers and Sycophants to talk as they do; for some have not stuck to affirm that the Perfumes of Bettyland are beyond all the Odours of the East; which how true it is, I will appeal to the very Noses of the Poets themselves, who I know are as well skilled in the Country of Bettyland as any Husbandmen in the World; por can any Body have the Confidence to contradict what I fay, that shall stay but a Quarter of an Hour in any Place where the Threshers

Authin [9)

Threshers have been lately at work. This was the Reason that the Poets would never let the Gods (who were as great Farmers as ever lived in Bettyland) lie upon any other Beds than Beds of Roses, and always per-fumed the Air as they went with the richest Odours they could think of: But in the Winter and Autumn Seasons there is no enduring the Country; the Prospect is not worth one Farthing, the Ways grow deep and rugged, the Land grows Barren; there is little or no Pleasure in Tilling the Ground, and the Unwholesomness of the Air increases, which is very bad for those that hold their Farms by long Leafes; yet so severely are some Husbandmen tied by their Leases, especially in the Northern Parts of this Country, that there is no avoiding them; yet some there are who will, for all that, privately hire a New-Farm, perhaps fuch a-one where neither Spade or Dibble entered before, and then they let the old one lie fallow; wherein if they act cautioufly; they may do well enough; but if the Landlord of the Old Farm come to know of it; and fue upon the Covenant of the Old Lease, God bless us! you would think Heaven and Earth were going together, you would fwear all the Lapland Witches were exercifing their Sorceries in Bettyland; such Storms, fuch Tempests, such Thunder, such Lightening, fuch Apparitions, enough to scare the poor Plow-jogger out of his wits: by-and-by the Landlady enters upon the New Farm in the Devil's Name, tears down all before her, makes such a Dissigurement of the Prospect, and digs up the very Surface of the Soil itself with so much Indignation, Havock and Destruction, that you would think her to be quite raving mad; yet there shall be no Impeachment of Waste against her, so strictly is the Husbandman bound by the Covenants of his Lease and nonsensical Custom of the Country, at which time if ye chance to tell any of these Landladies of the Civil-Law, they'll presently spit in your Face.

Obstinacy of the People.

Can you change the Nature of the Soil? no more can you change the Nature of the Husbandmen, for tho' you thrust Nature back with a Fork, she will push forwards again: if they manure their Farms well, and you fee the Fields full and fair, and fwelling with Grain, if they make them bear their Crops in Season, what is it to you how many Farms they have, how long or how little they hold them, especially when there are so many gaping after Reversions? Were it in a Country where there are more Farmers than Farms, I grant you there were some Reason for what you fay; but every Man of Reading knows that Bettyland is a Country where there are Ten Farms for One Farmer, and it is great

pity that any Farm should lie fallow for want of manuring. Now when one Farmer takes one Farm for Pleasure, another for Profit, that Farmer takes two; when another Farmer takes one Farm for Profit, another for Pleasure, and another upon good liking, he takes three; and fo all the Farms come to be occupied: As for being Tenants at Will, and so leaving their Farms when they will, it is not a farthing matter, for let one Husbandman leave a Farm to Day, another will take it to Morrow; on the other side, you must consider, that tho' a Husbandman have one, two, or three Farms to himself, yet there is no Farmer in Bettyland can inclose his own Ground all the Year long by the Custom of the Country, but that, from Lammas to St. Paul's-tide, it must lie common for the Benefit of his Neighbours, which is allowed in Law, and is called Common because of Neighbourhood: nay, more than that, there is hardly a Farm in Bettyland, where there is not some Ground that lies common all the Year long; fo that if the poor Husbandman had not some private Inclosures to rely on, his Case were the worst Case of all the Cases in the world: to say truth, there is fo much Common in Bettyland, that Husbandman is not to be blamed to get as much Inclosure as he can: and more than this, when the Ground begins once to lie common, it receives all the Beasts in Nature, not ex-C 2 cepting cepting Swine, Geese and Goats, which all other Commons admit not of.

GAME of the Country.

The whole Country of Bettyland lies very low, which is the reason' that there is hardly a Farm in any Part of it without a Decoy; nor is the Cunning of the Decoy-Ducks less notorious, for they exceed all other Decoy-Ducks in Wiles and Subtilty: There is not a Widgeon in all the Country but has a Decoy-Duck to wait upon him, and they lay their Trains fo artfully, that it is impossible to efcape them; and as they are very cunning, fo they are very cruel, for they never get a Gull into their Decoy, but they pull off all his Feathers: these Decoys are some of them Natural, some Artificial; there is not a pin to chuse betwixt them, for they are both plaguy devouring things, and clear all the Country before them, of whatever Game they feek atter. Orpheus in his Argonautics, speaking of a great Decoy-Duck in his time (which the People of Bettyland called by the name of CIRCE) fays that she was so curiously set Out en dans martes Saubeor eicopowrtes. That all Men admired her that beheld her, and were so stupisted with the fight of her Gaiety that they could make no Refistance against her; for, adds the same Author, από πρατος γαρ εθείρα woprais antivever anignioi nupprito, ber Golden Feathers shone like the Sun-beams. Nor do they

cry like other Ducks, for they have most delicate Voices, and can sing far beyond any

Nightingales.

There is no Country in the world that has Decoy-Ducks like Bettyland, being a Rarity no where else to be found: were there not so many of them, you would verily take them to be Phænixes, for they are many times burnt in their own Nests. This Decoy-Duck called CIRCE had like to have spoiled us two of the best Stories we have extant; Homer's ULYSSES, and Virgil's ÆNEAS, for this very Duck had like to have drawn the two great Heroes of the world, Ulysses and Æneas, into the Decoys of Bettyland, to the ruin of all the Projects of the very GODS themselves.

There was another *Decoy-Duck* no lefs famous than the former, which was called *ME-DEA*, a damn'd mischievous *Bird*, tho' for the Beauty of her Wings said to be the SUN'S *Grand-child*: for whatever Game she gets into her *Decoy*, she utterly ruins; and therefore *Nicander*, a great Farmer in *Bettyland*, and the High-Constable's Fellow for Knowledge of the Country gives his Fellow-Husbandmen very good Caution, for faith he—

"Hy Se to Mndeins Kodznisos en Dopevov mup---If a poor Husbandman comes to be trapped into

one of her Decoys,

Δευομένε δυσάλυκτος ζάπταται ενδοθι κνέθμοςthe the poor Widgeon had better a thousand times

bave fallen into the Poulterer's hands.

From these two famous Decoy-Ducks, have the whole Brood of Bettyland learnt all their Wiles and cunning Tricks, and if any thing of Nature be wanting, they have all their Knick-knacks, all their Postures, Gestures, Trickings and Trimmings imaginable to help Nature; for they know as well as can be, how weakly those Avenues to the Understanding (the Eyes and Ears) are guarded, and therefore they chiefly lay their Trains there: if they see a Widgeon or a Gull pass by, they will spread their Tails like so many Peacocks, and fet the poor filly Birds a staring like so many Country Bumpkins at a Coronation. By-andby comes a Flight of Dotterels, and then they fet up their Throats and sing; and sing and fly, and fly and fing; fo that the foolish-Fowl, bewitcht with their Quail-pipes, follow their Bird-calls to whatever Inconveniences they are minded to carry them into. Some are of opinion, that it is an easy thing to avoid these Decoys: but how can that be, when we find that both Ulysses and Æneas were forced to have some GOD or other always tied to their Tails to keep them out of harm's way? Some there are indeed, who by dint of main Prudence escape the Danger, but for one of these there are a thousand others who have nothing but their dear-bought Experience to preserve them: And for one of these, Ten Thousand more

more that will fuffer themselves to be Decoyed twenty times over, till they have not one Feather to cover their Tails; for the Nature of these Decoys is such, that tho' they feed a fimple Husbandman (who all the while neglects the manuring of his Own Farm) with fuch Pleasure and Content, yet they consume and waste both Body and Purse most desperately and infensibly: desperately, because injurably; insensibly, because the silly Husbandman, wallowing in prefent Delight, neither confults or minds approaching Misfortune: yet if a Gull or a Dotterel, or a Widgeon, have a mind to be revenged upon a Decoy-Duck that has been too cunning for him, there is a way to do it, by fetting another Decoy-Duck upon Her.

Thus when the Decoy-Duck Medea would have Decoyed the greatest Farmer in all Betty-land (even Jupiter himself) Juno, who was Jupiter's Decoy-Duck, took and wrung off her Neck; and surely Juno served her well enough for a proud Quinstrel as she was, that spent all the morning in laying her Nets, if we may believe Apollonius Rhodius, another great Far-

mer in Bettyland, who describes her,

Trimming and pruning her Feathers by the Seaside, that is to say, sitting before a great Looking-Glass in her Smock-sleeves, with her Hair dishevelled, and her Neck and Breasts bare, expecting the coming of the great Farmer Farmer Jupiter; but Juno prevented them both, as you have heard! so much for the Decoys of Bettyland.

Of the ANTIQUITY of this Country.

For the Antiquity of the Country we need not go far to fearch it out: no fooner was there any Light delivered to the World by Letters, but the first Discovery which was made, was that of Bettyland: what it was before may be easily conjectured; but in the time of the Greek and Roman POETS, it was a flourishing Kingdom even in Heaven it self; containing all that large Tract which was in Greek called 'Oupavos: nay, even Cælus himfelf, from whom Heaven was called Calum, was a Farmer in that Country; and so great a Husbandman, so great and so industrious a Manurer of his Farms, that Orpheus calls him Ουζανόν παγγενέτωρα, universal Propagater: And by the Latin Poet he is faid

Fæcundis Imbribus

Conjugis in Gremium lætæ descendere. *
And how he stockt the World with Mandrakes, you may easily read in Hesiod, who in his Theogony wrote of the Celestial Agriculture, as Markham among us wrote of Terrestrial Husbandry.

Saturn also was a great Husbandman in the Celestial Part of Bettyland, and because he

^{*} To drop down into the Lap of his transported Consort, in prolific Showers:

lived upon his Means, was therefore faid to eat his Own Children: But for Jupiter, he was certainly the greatest Husbandman that ever was in the whole World, for he had Farms in both Bettylands, and was so industrious and fo indefatigable in Manuring and Tilling them, that he left no Stone unturned of which he could make any Advantage: And therefore Aratus, who was a kind of an Almanack Maker to the Celestial Farmers, says of him with a great deal of Flattery, μεταί δε Διος πασάι μεν άγηχι, Πασάι δ' ά:πρώπων αγοραί μεση δέ θαλασσα-και λιμένες. fo that there was not a public High-way, not a Market-place in all the Country which he left unploughed: Nay, the very Sea, Rivers and Lakes were full of his Husbandry; by that you may guess that he left a great Stock behind him. The fame Poet seems also to intimate that he was the Founder (as much as we say Jupiter was the first Husbandman in the World) of Bettyland, as Nimrod was the Founder of the Babylonish Empire; for saith he in the beginning of his Poem, a fove Principium. Apollonius gives us a notable Character of him:

Keivo yap del tabe epya utunhev
H' où abavalais ne Delhou idveive

He had at all times a Regard to the Happiness as well of the Mortal as the Immortal. He was so great a Husbandman that there was not a Farm either in the Terrestrial or

D Celestial

Celeftial Bettyland, but he would be thrusting his Spade into it; to tell the Truth, all the Poets Fables concur to shew you the Original, Increase, and vast Extent of the Country of Bettyland; fuch are the Stories of Calus, Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Priapus, Adonis, Bacchus, Aristius, (too long to repeat) all great Husbandmen, who kept their Ploughs going Day and Night. Astothe Terrestrial Bettyland, what think you of that most applauded Farmer Hercules? who fo many Ages ago Ploughed and Sowed 50 large Farms in one Night: what Havock, what Killing and Slaying of the poor Grecians, what a Destruction of Unhappy Troy, and all for one unhappy Farm * belonging to that City Menelaus laid Claim to! What think ye of Demosthenes, who so many Years since gave for the Possession of a small Farm, lying about Athens, only for one Night, as Gellius records, above Three Hundred Pounds.

In what a flourishing Condition was the Country of Bettyland in the time of Menander, Aristophanes, Anacreon, Plautus, Terence, Tibullus, Ovid, Martial, and Petronius, who all wrote of the Husbandry and Tillage of their Times? In the Infancy of the World, Priapus had so Ingrossed all the Farms in the Country Lampsacus, a Fair Territory of Bettyland, by Reason of the unusual Activity, Largeness and Strength of his Plough, that

the Countrymen conspired against him for Monopolizing their Livings. I might infift longer upon the Antiquity of Bettyland, but that I am apt to believe there is no Man fo simple to question it. They may as well deny the Sun, who was no fooner made, but he fell to Tilling and Cultivating the vast and most Immense Fields of Nature; for the whole Region of Bettyland holds of Nature as her chief Soveraign and Empress, and the Sun as her fole Steward to gather her Quit-Rents, provide Tenants, and lett Livings; and therefore if you come to any Farmer in Bettyland, and ask him how he came to take fuch Affection to the Husbandry of that Country, he will make Answer presently, it is natural to him: And for any Soil to bear that Seed which is proper for it, That all the World knows to be Natural. Now as to the Force of Nature's Impulse, I shall say more when I come to the Religion of the Country. Seeing then it is the Impulse of Nature that moves the Husbandmen of Bettyland to take upon them that Toil and Labour which they undergo Night and Day, should they be blamed for what they cannot avoid? rather there ought a way to be found out for the Encouragement of these Moilers and Toilers; for tho' all Men are prone to be Drudges in Bettyland, yet the Husbandry of the Country is quite out of Order; there is no Method at all observed amongst them; a most won-D 2 derful

derful Thing, that in fo vast a Country and fo long Continuance, there never yet was found any Region wherein the Husbandry of Bettyland was so exactly ordered, as in that small Part of it which was once called Centilepa, for it is observed in that Part of Bettyland, the Price of Farms ran always very low; the only Way to restore the Decay of Bettyland Husbandry; therefore we read of one very rich Farmer there, who bought a very fair Farm in that Country for 30 Changes of Raiment, and of another great Farmer who bought a Royal-Farm in the same Place for 100 Fore-skins; a very inconfiderable Price, confidering what poor Farmers are forced to give now adays.

The Druids in the Island of Britannia, a very large Part of Betryland, aimed at this very thing when they Entailed their Lands upon their Male-Mandrakes; had they Entailed their Substance in Money as well as in Land, they had hit the Mark: It is admirable, that in a Country of so much Freedom as Bettyland is, and Governed by Constitutions fo far different from other Countries, Landlords should be so egregiously led aftray, to give such vast Sums of Money to put off their Farms, though eyer fo Fruitful, or ever fo Flourishing: For the Muck of Portions, though it be spread ever so thick upon a Bettyland Farm, avails nothing to the Fertility thereof; rather it is the greatest Inconvenience in the World

World to a Bettyland Farmer, for he understanding that there lies a Silver or a Gold-Mine in such a Farm, or such an Hesperian-Orchard is laden with Golden Apples, will have at them by Hook or by Crook, let them be watched ever fo carefully by those She-Dragons called Boarding-School-Mistresses; besides that, if they had 1000 Eyes, there is a Way to lay those She-Argus's asleep: And when all comes to all, neither Orchat nor Farm are agreeable to his Mind, or fit for Tillage; nay, many times the Ground proves Barren, Marshy, Unwholsome, Rank, and Mountainous; so that there is no Profit nor Pleasure in Manuring or Dreffing it: Whereas if those Allurements lay not before the Eyes of the Husbandman, he would chuse the most Delightful Prospects, the most fruitful Soils; and the Substance of the Country being contracted into the Hands of the Husbandmen only, would make the Farmers more able to maintain théir Husbandry; then you should hear none of those common Complaints of Landlords, by Reason of their Farms lying upon their Hands; nay, you should not see an indisferent Farm in all the Country of Bettyland lie waste and ruinous for want of Tillage: Whereas now how many fair delicate fruitful Soils lie fallow? How many beautiful Orchats lie undrest, because they either want Silver-Mines, or are not laden with Golden-Apples. Another great Discouragement to the

the Husbandry of Bettyland is this, that the extreme Folly of the Husbandmen themselves is not some way restrained; for they having obtained a rich Farm, doat upon it with fo much Vanity, that they spend more Labour and Cost upon one Farm, than would serve to maintain 40 good Farms in full Heart: fo that divide a Farmer's whole Substance in 6 Parts, he shall waste and consume 5 Parts and 1 upon 1 lingle Farm, which is a great Cause of the general Impoverishment of the Betty-land Husbandmen. Then comes a 3d, and as grievous a Discouragement as any; for these rich Soils, by Reason of their Richness, grow Rank and Proud, and then the poor Husbandman is fo plagued with Weeds, Nettles, and Wild-Artichoaks, that none can imagine it, but they who Feel the Trouble: You shall fee nothing but the gay Poppies that kill and burn up his profitable Harvest; and which is worst of all, the poor Farmer is left without Remedy: For in the Northern Parts of Bettyland there is no help; pull them by the Roots, he cannot, they are got fo Deep in the Earth; let him take a Weeding-hook in his Hand, and the whole Country cries out upon him; and besides all this, Petronius -

Lex armata sedet circum fera limina Nuptæ.

The Stream of the Law runs quite against the Farmers, for the Law is so careful to prevent

vent Waste and Destruction, that it will not admit of gentle Pruning, for fear some of the more impatient Sort should thence take an occasion not only to injure, but confound their Farms.

Of the TEMPER of the Inhabitants.

Having thus given you a Description of the Country, it may not be amiss to shew you something of the Nature of the Inhabitants. They are generally very amorous, or rather universally given to Love; which, according to the Interpretation of some of the Sages, is as much as to say Libidinous: For, the Temper of Mandrakes, both Male and Female, is for the most part both bot and moist, which are the Principles of Generation, which is the principal Foundation of all Love; that is to say, of that which is generally reputed to be Love, which by another Name is called Desire, as hinted by the Poet,

Nil amor est aliud Veneris quam parca voluptas, Quæ simul expleta est infinita ora Rubor.*

For you must know, there is no true and real Love in the whole Country of Bettyland, and therefore there was never any Shepherd that loved a Shepherdess with that Height and

^{*} Love is but another Name for the scanty and shameful Pleasure of Venery.

true Affection, as Shepherds have loved Shepherds; never had Husbandman fo much Kindness for the richest Farm, the most beautiful Profeet, the most fruitful and most agreeable Soil in Bettyland, as Damon had for Pythias: Theseus never had that Affection for Ariadne, as he had for Pirithous. Nor shall the Story of Orpheus stand in my way, tho' he sued Pluto for a Farm which Persephone had taken from him: For if Eurydice was his Soul, I cannot blame him, that he followed the Crowd of his Brother-Harpers to Hell when she was departed: But take him how you please, one Swallow makes no Summer, and the Reason is plain; for the Inhabitants of Bettyland love one another, not out of any true Affection, but for the Hopes of Reward and Self-Satisfaction; which Reward or Satisfaction decaying through Age or Infirmities, the great Love, which was just now, cools in a Moment, like the Fat of Venison: And therefore Bettyland-Love is but a bot Degree and eager Pursuit after Pleafure, which increases sometimes to that height, that both Shepherds and Shepherdesses seem to be mad; which was the reason that when Jupiter took away the fair Shepherdes Europa, out of Terrestrial-Bettyland, the Poets feigned him to be turned into a Bull, the most lascivious and impetoous of any Creature in the Pursuit of his Amours. No less did this Fury appear formerly in the female Inhabitants of Bettyland, while Semiramis raged for the

the Embraces of her Son, and Papphae roared for the Pizzle of a Bull; and no question, but the Temper of that little Spot of Ground belonging to the Shepherdess Messalina, still continues wearied, but not fatiated, tho' it had been plowed and barrrowed 25 times in 24 Hours. Were you but to behold the many Sacrifices of Lust, the many Martyrdoms of female Pastime; would but your reserved Nurses, Chamber-maids, and Apothecaries, but vouchsafe to open the Cabinets of their Breafts, how many regal Pastes, incarnating Electuaries, restoring Potions, they give in a Year; you would then foon be acquainted with the Nature of Bettyland-Love, which is fo far from being true Love, that it is only a continual Practice of Surprize: The Flames of Defire, like a Candle, discovering the secret Paths and Labyrinths which the Shepberds and Shepherdesses of all Sexes, Ages, Degrees, and Humours, chuse in pursuit of their amorous Designs.

Thus we find the Love of the Shepherds in Bettyland to be more fierce, of the Shepherdeffes to be more conftant; how Youth loves wantonly, old Age ridiculously: They who are poor strive to please by Officiousness and continual Duty, the Rich oblige by Gifts, the middle Sort put their Confidence in Invitations, Fish-Dinners, and Spring-Garden Collations; the nobler Sort of Arcadians, in Masques and Operas. The wanton Lover is

all for obsequious Admiration, for Songs, Jests, and Tales; Jealousy makes him as melancholy as an old Cat; Despair hurries him to Revenge, to Scandal and Reproach, and many times to attempt Violence: Enjoyment makes him despise her Fondness, and as much defire another. Others are a long time before they grow warm, but being once inflamed, they spare no Cost: Jealousy makes him covetous; where he misses his Aim, he returns Contempt. Some pretend a world of Kindness, others dissemble and conceal their Flames, to be more beloved than they are; and fome can love without being jealous; some are for a Merry-Wench, not regarding Beauty; others love a fober, others a confident Behaviour. Some by spending their Time altogether in the Action of Love; others, tho' late, when they have fpent their whole Estates, return to their Senses again. With such Variety of Passions does Bettyland Love tranfport the Minds of her Inhabitants.

As for Matrimony, the true Natives of Bettyland, neither Male nor Female, do admire it; for the old Sages of the Country

fay,

Uxorem — Rosa Cinnamomum veretur, Quicquid quæritur optimum videtur.

† Nature being averse to Restraint, Men are prone to take most Delight in things which are unlawful.

And

And indeed the Fetters of Ceremony are utterly disagreeable to the frank Humour of the Inhabitants of this Country, for they being a less Sort of People, reject all Laws of Convenience, when they are repugnant to their own Appetites; and falfly mistaking the Instinct of Nature, for the Law of Nature, as idly cry out, that the Law of Convenience must submit to the Law of Nature, which makes Use of Laws of Convenience, to put a Nil ultra to Exorbitance; but like Phleggus in Virgil, preaching in Hell, with his discite Justitiam moniti, - what does this grave Cofmographer do here, talking to a Company of hair-brain'd Mad-caps? Epicures, with Gadbees in their Tails? Who following the Examples of the greatest Husbandmen and Housewives in the World, as of Hannibal at Capua, Achilles and Briseis, Cæsar and Cleopatra, Hercules and Iole, Ladislaus of Poland, Charles VIII. and thousands more, will never be induced to believe, that fo famous and fo many Husbandmen could err, nor ever be perfuaded to swerve from manifold Examples, especially,

Magnis cum subeant animos autoribus. *

And therefore a great Author, speaking of the chiefest Husbandmen in Bettyland, casts a

^{*} When they improve their Notions by great Authors.

Sardonish Smile upon all those that should endeavour to work a Reformation in that Country, accounting it as ridiculous a Labour, as for Quakers to attempt to convert the Pope; for saith he—

Tam levia habentur a Pudeos matrimonii jura, ut præ libito veras uxores repudiant,
mutent atque permutent, filios filiasque tot.
Nuptiis copulant & recopulant, ut nescire,
rogamur ubi verum cohæreat illorum Matrimonium. *

As for that Thing called Equality the Husbandmen of Bettyland spurn it under their Feet, and call him Bocca de porco, who first made mention of it; for say they, if you weigh in a just Ballance, the Majesty of Masculine-Form, the Latitude of his Understanding, the Preheminence of his Original, the Power of his actual Protection, with the chiefest Perfections of the Female-Sex; what will become of that Hen-peckt Enconium of Equality? They add farther, that Agrippa, for his Treatise de Præcellentia sæminei sexus, ought to have made as public a Recantation, as he did for his Books of Occult Philosophy.

^{*} The Rights of Matrimony are so lightly esteemed in Bettyland, that they cast off and interchange their Wives at Pleasure, and so frequently intercouple their Sons and Daughters, that 'tis hard to pronounce in what their true Wedlock consists.

If their Admirers object the incomparable Farbricature of that particular Part where Generation is concern'd, 'tis no more than if you should admire that most curious Piece of Nature's Workmanship, the Head of a Fly, which

is all the while but the Head of a Fly.

Thus you see Opinions were always at War one with another, and it is only the Clue of Understanding, that must lead you thro' the wast Labyrinths of National-Customs. The Native Shepherdesses of Bettyland Desire vehemently, Love but indifferently and very unconstantly: Yet, whether they Love, or whether they Hate, they will dissemble with the most Politic Shepherd that ever was known in Arcadia.

But where they do Love out of Affection (which is very feldom) they will venture thro' Fire and Water: I have known, faid Eumolphius, when a Shepherd has been cast into Prison for a Crime that deserved Death, his Partner-Shepherdess has procured his Escape, and been condemn'd in his stead, as the Law in some Part of Bettyland requires. Their Tongues are the most certain Evidence of perpetual Motion, if a Thing may be faid to move that never lies still: And the Subjects of their Discourse, the highest Secrets in Nature. Such are the Mysteries of Combing and shading Hair, of Washes for their Faces, large Comments upon New Gowns; Censures upon one another's Dressing and Behaviour; Punctilio's

tillio's of Ceremonies when to give the Lip, and when to give the Cheek; Descants upon the Warmth or Coldness of their Shepherds Affections: When they grow Old, then they will fpend their Time in telling how Handsome they were when Young. How many Amyntas Courted them, and how many poor Shepberds broke their Hearts for them: But if a Shepherd displease them, they will ring him fuch a Peal as will make his Ear tingle; but on the other fide, they are very good-natured, for if you do but now and then give them a fine Gown, or Petticoat, a rich Looking-Glass, a Set of Chairs, or any fuch Bauble, you shall win their very Hearts: Give them but a Pearl-Neck-Lace, and count how many Pearls there be upon the String, they shall give you fo many Kiffes for them; which is a great Sign of a tender Disposition. They have an excellent Art of making Horns, at which they are very industrious, so that many of them get good Livings by it; and as for Aftrology, there is none of your Bookers or Lillies could ever come near them; for they will tell a Shepherd his Fortune to a Hair's Breadth; to which purpose they will lie an Hour together, fometimes, upon their Backs, contemplating the Motions of the Stars.

Many of your Bettyland Shepherdesses are deeply Learned, for having nothing else to do as they sit upon the Plains, they are always reading Cassandra, Cleopatra, Grand-Cyrus,

Amadis

Amadis de Gaul, Hero and Leander, the School of Venus, and the rest of the Female-Classics; by which they are mightily improved both in Practice and Conversation. Put them to their shifts, and they are the Best in the World, at an Intrigue or Stratagem. Ah! fays the poor Soldier in Patronius, who had neglected his Duty, to comfort a disconsolate Shepberdess, * who had been bewailing the Death of her dear Melibæus for three Weeks together: "Here while I have been spending my Time to comfort Thee the most distressed Shepherdess in the World, they have stole the Criminal from the Cross, whom I was set to watch, and now must I be crucified for him:" But fhe relieved him prefently; "Rather than fo, (quoth the with Tears in her Eyes) here take my poor beloved Shepherd, and hang Him up in the other's Place, Death makes no Distinction of Faces."

* The Ephesian Matron.



